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by

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

"A Statement" in Reply

by

Edwin R. Embree, President Julius Rosenwald Fund

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"Deep Dixie"—A Story in Verse by Heba Jannath

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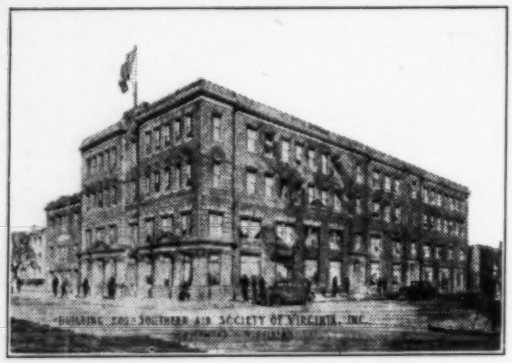

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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor — Irene C. Malvan, Business Manager

The Crisis was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is conducted by an Editorial Board, consisting of W. E. B. DuBois, Editor-in-chief, James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and Herbert J. Seligmann.

Volume 39, No. 3.

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FORECAST

•

We shall announce in the April CRISIS the most outstanding event in the promotion of Negro literature that has occurred since the year that Paul Laurence Dunbar and Charles W. Chesnutt published their immortal works.

The April Crisis will have a picture and a drawing and other matter about the Lord in "The Green Pastures." We hope, also, to begin in the April Crisis our great debate on Negro Religion between Clarence Darrow and Bishop Jones.

Aaron Douglas has done remarkable frescos in the Fisk University Library and in the Palmer House, Chicago. We shall speak of this work next month.

Gustavo E. Urrutia will explain to our readers the attitude of the Cuban Negro in the present Revolution.

Also: An Easter Cover—Articles on Education—New Poetry.

The Crisis is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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As the Eagle Soars

MY country is the world; my countrymen are mankind.

Prospectus of the Public Liberator, 1830.

●

I AM in earnest. I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard!

Salutatory of the Liberator, Jan. 1, 1831.

●

I WILL be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice.

The Liberator. Vol. i. No. 1, 1831.

As the Crow Flies

We learn with deep distress that one of the complications of the Chinese situation is that members of the Russian nobility now out of a job are becoming servants of rich Chinese merchants, which is upsetting the world of color in the East.

●

There are 9,000,000 persons out of work in Europe and 6,000,000 out of work in the United States. All of which shows the supreme genius of the white race for organizing industry.

●

Twenty-seven European nations have met in Geneva to talk about the United States of Europe; and that is exactly what they did: talk about it.

●

Our high tariff for keeping out foreign goods has been a huge success and helped our foreign trade to lose 2,750 thousand million dollars in 1930. This shows what our captains of industry can do when they are turned loose in Washington.

●

Little Hammy Fish is come to our House to stay and shoo the Dagoes off the porch and brush the "pinks" away. And all us Nordic children, when the supper things is done, we set around the kitchen fire and has the mostest fun a list'nin' to the witch tales 'at Hammie tells about, an' the Bolsheviks 'at git you, ef you don't watch out!

"But I don't understand the report on the 18th Amendment" said Alice. "Neither does the commission" said the Welsh Rabbit. "Then why make it?" asks Alice. "Why not?" answered the Welsh Rabbit. And with that he fell asleep and ate himself up.

●

"Your Excellency the Commission reports eight against the 18th amendment and three in favor of it." "Which makes eleven in favor" answered the Great Engineer. "But Sir, the Chairman—" "Sa'ay who's running this government, me or Wickersham?"

●

The Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation has just discovered the surprising fact that the easiest way for a white man to commit crime is to use burnt cork liberally on his face. After a bath, he may then join the mob and lynch the nigger.

●

Six thousand banks, more or less, have failed in the United States in the last ten years, giving a terrific wallop to ancient and honored Thrift. Instead of attributing this to vast and indefinite forces working above the clouds and below the earth, why not just frankly admit that the trouble lies in our attempt to conduct the industry of the nation and the world with the object of letting the smartest and most unscrupulous of our fellow citizens get as rich as they can at the expense of the common weal?

Ratnappa Jeevalo, a Christian from India, was invited to address a missionary conference and arrived late at night. He was refused admittance by nine hotels, himself refused the hospitality of a police station, and was finally given a bed by a taxi driver. He says that never before did he realize how great America is.

●

We would like modestly to suggest that if nobody wants that $25,000,000 which the Senate is waving wildly in the air, and the Red Cross stoutly refusing, that there are twelve million colored people in the United States who will receive it and give good account of its use.

●

Poles beat and murdered Germans during the last election. The League of Nations is very much flustered about it. It has given the Poles a severe scolding and tapped them smartly on the wrist.

●

Some of our fellow citizens are quite hilarious over the fact that in Africa black men have been found enslaving black men. We have never understood that a mere similarity of pigment has kept Negroes from oppressing Negroes or Caucasians from enslaving Caucasians.

Woofterism

By W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

THE Baltimore *Afro-American* coined the term "Woofterism." It calls for definition and extension. Recently, the United States government has sent out a release based on a study by Dr. Woofter on "The Economic Status of the Negro." This survey was made under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago. The complete report in manuscript has been sent me by the Fund. It consists of a volume of studies with appendix, made in June, 1930, and a summary and recommendations by Dr. Woofter and a committee which acted with him.

The Report

In my opinion, this report is neither candid, scientific nor conclusive. In fact, I regard it as a distinctly dangerous symptom. Large sums of money have recently been given to Southern white students to make studies of the American Negro. The original idea, started by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was not so much the scientific accuracy of the results, as the effort to make young white Southerners seriously study the race problem at first-hand, according to modern methods. This idea had some justification; but since then, the majority of the recent studies of the American Negro have been made by Southern white students and are supposed to be carefully compiled scientific work. This also would have much to recommend it if the studies were indeed candid, thorough, and scientific. But when a Southern white man comes to the study of the race problem apparently with the idea of leaving out all "controversial" matter, and nevertheless calls the results scientific, then something is being done that is not only wrong but vicious.

T. J. Woofter

T. J. Woofter's earliest work, published in 1925, was a sort of pragmatic philosophy of the race problem by a young Southern white man, continuing the work so well begun by the late Edgar Gardner Murphy. I read the book and commended it. But with his more recent studies, I have more and more disagreed. His facts are usually true but he does not give all the facts, while his conclusions are grossly inadequate and incomplete. I think, for instance, that the study of St. Helena Island is unscientific and misleading. And this study of "The Economic Status of the Negro" is even worse than that.

Agriculture

For instance, this report treats first of the Negro in agriculture. Now everybody knows, who knows anything about the South, of the main facts concerning the black peasant and farmer. It is not a question of praise or blame for the situation, or as to what we can do now to remedy it. But the facts are clear: in the country districts of the South the Negro farmer has no voice in his own government; he is taxed without representation; he has the poorest schools of any group in the United States; he is subject often to terrorism, mob violence and lynching; and over large districts he is in actual peonage. There can be no question about these conditions. The testimony is too universal. Or, if there is any doubt, the matter cannot be settled by ignoring the testimony, and the Rosenwald Fund should make a careful investigation into the facts.

Without speaking of schools, Mr. Woofter refers to the ignorance of the black farmers. Without speaking of caste and mob violence, he stresses the lack of leadership, when he must know that 3,500 Negroes have been lynched in the United States since 1882, and that the chief centers of lynchings are the small towns which dominate the country districts. Not once but thousands of times, Negroes of initiative, thrift and leadership have been driven out of the country districts of the South by cheating, threats and violence. Mr. Woofter makes no mention of this.

He speaks of credit—of its unwise and uneconomic use, just as if the Negro tenants had any choice in the matter. Negro farmers over wide areas in the Southern states are compelled to borrow, are compelled to pay exorbitant interest, are systematically misled and cheated in the sale of crops and seldom allowed to get out of debt to their landlords. This is a system so universal in the southern South that not to mention it, or to make it appear that the tenants' one-crop credit system is due to sloth and stupidity, is deliberate deception.

After the glossing of the plain truth, what is Woofter's cure for depressed Negro agriculture?

1. Strengthening agricultural education in the schools.
2. Strengthening the work of farm demonstration agents.
3. More efficient use of the land.
4. Co-operative marketing.
5. Better credit.
6. Land buying.

Not a word of education; of taxation without representation; of unjust arrest and mob violence; of cultural stagnation and death!

This is astonishing. Hampton, Tuskegee and a dozen well-endowed schools have been teaching agriculture, for a generation. Have they failed in their teaching? No, but their graduates who receive any beginnings of education had too much sense to return to the country districts of the South to fight a failing battle with the conditions which they knew they would find there. Consequently, there are fewer Negro farmers than ever, and land owning is beginning to wane; and all Woofter can ask is *more* teaching of agriculture and more *intelligence* from people without schools, and more *"land buying"* by peons!

St. Helena

One has only to remember St. Helena Island, which Woofter himself has just studied. Here agricultural and industrial education has been carried on by the best means. The work has been advertised all over the world. The best teachers have been hired. Philanthropists have swarmed here to praise. And yet what is the result? The population of nearly 9,000 in 1900 has been decreased to 4,785 in 1928, and all indications are the rest are just slipping away as fast as they can. Why? Why is this the result of "farm demonstration work," efficient "use of the land," and "co-operation?" Woofter knows exactly what the trouble is in St. Helena. It is due to the concentration of the political power over five thousand Negroes, most of whom are landholders, in the exclusive control of only 25 white voters! This leads to over taxation; to public schools, which altogether cost only $2,500 a year for the whole island and to an economic life which is wholly dominated by the white capitalists of Beaufort and Charleston.

If there were on St. Helena Island, with Negro landholding peasants, good-hearted, hard-working and naturally intelligent people, a chance for self-government, universal education,

and protection from hostile neighbors, who could doubt but that agricultural education, farm demonstration work and co-operation, would make here a model rural settlement? But to suggest that this can be done without political power; without public schools; and without law and order, is to suggest the impossible. And to call a study which does this scientific, is surely a misuse of terms.

There are many differences in different parts of the South, but over the whole South it is true that political, educational and economic conditions, beyond the control of the colored farmer, are the main cause of exactly the conditions which Woofter finds. He tells us "a decrease of 96,000 farms, between 1920-25, was almost entirely due to the movement of Negro farmers. Eighty-four thousand colored farmers and 12,000 white farmers were lost."

There were 161,600 Negro owners in the Southeast in 1910, and only 145,900 in 1925, showing a "surprising proportion who are losing heart and moving to the city."

"It is depressing in the extreme to travel through many sections of the cotton belt where idle land stretches by the roadside for many miles and all houses are vacant."

Why? For lack of "agricultural education?" Nonsense.

Industry

The recommendations of this Report for the Negro in industry are not much more satisfactory. The conditions to which Mr. Woofter refers are fairly well-known. During slavery, the Negro supplied the household service and unskilled labor and very largely the semi-skilled and skilled labor of the South. In the North, he was a servant and laborer but only to a small extent a skilled worker because of the opposition of white workers. After the Civil War, he maintained a foothold as the servant and laborer of the South and as a skilled worker, particularly in the building trades and certain other industries. In comparatively small numbers, he entered the North as a common laborer and servant but here the opportunity to work was small because of the great migration of white workers from Europe. In skilled work, he was almost excluded by the attitude of the rising trade unions. Then came the World War, with its sudden stoppage of foreign migration and its great increase of certain industrial activities. Negroes poured into the North in a great stream to do not only common labor but a considerable proportion of semi-skilled work and even of skilled work.

They secured a foothold in a number of important industries: the automobile industry, in the stockyards, in steel manufacture, in the making of clothing, in the mining industry, etc. They had a hard fight. They were in the situation of ignorant immigrants; they had to live in the worst and most unsanitary dwellings; they often met mob violence and discrimination and they were excluded not only from the unions which dominated the better paid trades, but also they met very often an attitude on the part of employers who would not hire colored labor under any circumstances and of workers who would not work with Negroes or would not endure them in anything but the lowest jobs.

The Negro in the North

Despite all this, the Negroes have won a foothold which they are maintaining. With their new and increased political power, they have not only secured new jobs but have protected themselves against race prejudice in the jobs which they have. They have bought an enormous amount of property and under great difficulties they are entering the business world in a small way and beginning to give employment to their own people.

These are well-known facts which Mr. Woofter confirms. What now is the obvious remedy for the betterment of this situation and for the encouragement of the economic development of the Negro? It is surely the opening up of wider industrial opportunities according to the demonstrated ability and skill and desert of Negro workers. They must have a chance to do what they can do; they must have a chance for promotion, according to their accomplishment and desert; and they must be paid the current rate of wages without discrimination. Their children should not only be in school but should receive encouragement and incentive to ambition, to train themselves for the best work for which they are naturally fitted. Every effort should be made to open up industrial opportunity for intelligent Negroes, to break down the discrimination of trade unions and to alter the attitude of many employers.

This, it seems to me, is the obvious path for the uplift of the Negro worker, North and South. What are Mr. Woofter's recommendations? They are as follows:

1. The quota system for Mexican immigrants.
2. Doing away with discrimination by the trade unions.
3. Vocational guidance.
4. Industrial education.
5. Employment offices.

At first glance, one might think that these recommendations cover most of the points mentioned; but a little further reading proves that they do not. He wants Mexican laborers excluded because they are in competition with the lowest grade of Negro common labor. But what are his proposals to raise the average grade of Negro labor by giving it opportunity at the top? He speaks of discrimination by trade unions and gives a list of unions which exclude Negroes. But he does not emphasize this. He asks for "a more effective policy" for organizing Negro unions, and an "abatement" of discrimination; but he does not emphasize the fact that the greatest hindrance to the Negro worker in the North is the fact that under ordinary circumstances, no matter what his intelligence or skill, he cannot become a boiler maker, ship builder, machinist, railway worker of any grade except common labor, engineer, fireman, wire weaver, telegrapher, boot and shoe worker, electrical worker, photo-engraver, granite cutter, metal worker, plumber, or follow dozens of other trades. Into some of these trades he may slip by way of the open shop, or as a scab. Otherwise, he is excluded. Upon all this, Mr. Woofter lays little stress. He speaks of vocational guidance, but it is soon clear what he means by that. He means keeping the Negro in his place, curbing his ambition, preserving him, as in the Atlanta experiment which he lauds, as a domestic servant. There isn't the slightest intimation in Mr. Woofter's discussion that there are any numbers of Negro youth who have ability and talent for law, medicine and dentistry; for the work of the scientist and artist. He wants vocational guidance to dissuade colored children from the professions and "white-collar" jobs and to create in the mind of the Negro "a right attitude toward work." He puts stress again on industrial education, apparently forgetting that he himself has furnished the strongest argument against industrial education, as it is now carried on by Negro schools.

Industrial Training

For twenty-five years, Negro industrial schools have been teaching industrial education. And in most of the very branches where they have been teaching, especially in building, bricklaying, carpentry, shoe-making, wagon-making, and a dozen other lines, precisely in these lines Negroes have lost in numbers and status in the South.

This is proven by Mr. Woofter's own testimony. He says, for instance, that Negro "carpenters have lost ground in skill and status." In Macon, Georgia, "The Negroes have been losing ground very rapidly in practically all the trades." In Raleigh, North Carolina, "white contractors no longer hire Negro carpenters." In Charlotte, North Carolina, "Negroes

have lost proportionally, as in the building trades." What light does this throw on industrial training? Does it mean that all the time and money poured into Hampton, Tuskegee, into the state schools and in dozens of other industrial schools have been wasted and in vain? No. But it does mean that, *first*, the Negro industrial schools have been prevented from teaching the industries which would help the Negro worker; and *secondly*, there are other forces which Woofter ignores or does not connect with these facts which have been potent in driving out the Negro skilled worker. To illustrate: if industrial training among Negroes had been designed to increase their industrial efficiency and not merely to confine them to several trades already established, they would have been taught cotton-spinning in the cotton fields of Alabama; they would have been taught to run shoe-making machines, instead of doing cobbling by hand; they would have been taught the newer building trades, instead of confining them to carpentry, which is losing ground, even among the whites; they would have been taught the history of the labor movement and the principles of co-operation.

But all this was neglected. Industrial education was used to fix a closed industrial status upon the Negroes in the trades, the status of which has been changing or falling in significance. Moreover, in the new mass production, it is no longer a question of learning a skilled trade, but rather a matter of general intelligence and the opportunity of working in great co-operating groups. Here again the Negro has had no chance. And this fact, too, has handicapped him, when he is displaced, as he is so often, by machinery. Woofter tells of the displacement of Negro brickmakers, of skilled drillers, of workers in coke and puddling by machines. Under such circumstances, white workers have a difficult time, but they can turn to other trades and other occupations. The Negro does this with the greatest difficulty. One of these difficulties is his political disabilities in the South. His disfranchisement in voting leads to disfranchisement in working. Here again Mr. Woofter gives some testimony but makes no logical use of it. "In Raleigh, North Carolina, a white contractor employed Negro carpenters in 1915; he was called a Jim-Crow contractor; pressure was brought to bear on him by white carpenters, and he went bankrupt."

Disfranchisement

So long as white workers come in competition with Negro workers, and have the ballot in their hands, while the Negro is disfranchised, they can force the Negro worker out of work. No amount of industrial training is going to overcome this difficulty.

For this reason, in Atlanta and New Orleans, Negroes have been driven out of their traditional work as garbage collectors. He speaks of political jobs gained by Negroes in the North but says no word of the fact that it is not these comparatively few jobs which are the real meaning of the Northern Negro's political power; it is the additional fact that his political power keeps him from being ousted from many non-political jobs.

The author stresses the need of employment offices, but there again he misses the main point. What good are employment offices going to do if the opportunity for employment remains narrow or closed? Here are great industries, like Dennisons, the National Cash Register, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Filene's, great organizations of commerce and industry throughout the United States, who not only employ large numbers of people, but have set certain standards as to wages and conditions for protection from unemployment, for wages and opportunities, for personal integrity, for a chance to show ability and to gain promotion. If organizations like this, without argument or investigation, simply refuse to hire persons, no matter what their talent or ability is, if they have a drop of Negro blood, how will the opening of employment bureaus remedy this case? In other words, more subtly but just as surely, Woofter's remedies for the Negro industrial status deliberately miss the chief point of color discrimination and lack of Negroes' opportunities.

Domestic Service

To return to one point: Mr. Woofter, like any number of his ilk, stresses domestic service as a career for colored women. Industrial schools by the hundreds have been teaching "domestic science" to colored people for a generation, and the number of colored domestic servants has progressively declined and will decline. If white philanthropists really wish to make domestic service a modern vocation instead of a medieval caste, they could help organize it, raise its wages, shorten its hours, protect and dignify its workers, establish central offices, with careful inspection and standards of efficiency.

It may be said that colored people themselves ought to do this, but this requires experience and capital and influence, which few colored persons have had a chance to get. But in such a development of a new and self-respecting industry, Mr. Woofter is not interested. He is interested in the old "darkey" servant, paid low wages, working under conditions of personal subjection, which the working people of the world and of all colors are trying to repudiate. House service in the past, and particularly in the South, has been an open door to prostitution, concubinage and peonage. Every effort to make it appear attractive has failed and ought to fail. Southern people get poor Negro servants because only those who can do nothing else go into this work. What good servants need is not simply "domestic training"; they need a new economic status.

Woofter's Remedies

Mr. Woofter's remedies in this and his analysis of the situation of the Negro worker, North and South, are strikingly inadequate. The real problem is not simply that of protecting Negroes from Mexican competition; it is not a vocational guidance which assumes that Negroes do not want to work and tries to force them into the lowest work with least wages and least protection; it is not simply industrial training as ordinarily understood, and it is not simply public employment bureaus.

It is, on the other hand, opening up opportunities at the top. It is giving the Negro the same wage as white men for the same work; giving the same chance for ability and promotion, and increased effort to bring a segregated Negro industrial group into modern American industry. On this aspect of Negro employment there is hardly any mention in the Woofter Report and certainly no emphasis.

One wonders just what the object of this report is. The figures and facts which it brings forth are perfectly well-known and have been collected and referred to a dozen times. There are practically no new facts, except a few unimportant local studies, and the results of some questionnaires, no more significant than a half-dozen others of this sort among Northern employers. But above all, there is an attempt not so much to say as to assume as for granted, the dictum that color prejudice, disfranchisement and poor schools, have nothing to do with the problem of the industrial colored employment in the United States.

We would like to ask Ira DeA. Reid, T. Arnold Hill, George Arthur and Benjamin F. Hubert, all colored men, and Alfred K. Stern, a representative of the Rosenwald Fund, frankly to tell us just what part they took in the collection of these facts and the formulation of these conclusions?

A Statement

By EDWIN R. EMBREE

President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund

The preceding article was submitted to the Rosenwald Fund for criticism before publication. The President of the Fund has sent us the following explanatory statement.

FOR general information, we wish to report the occasion which called forth the survey by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr. This statement may place it in its proper setting, and explain its purposes and the natural limitations of its scope.

About a year and a half ago, Mr. Rosenwald addressed a letter to President Hoover suggesting that the economic status of the Negro be included in the questions discussed by the conferences then being held in Washington to stimulate business and to avert or mitigate the threatened depression. This letter pointed out that the Negro might contribute much more to the prosperity of the Nation if his economic position were strengthened and urged that serious consideration be given to improving the standard of living—and thus the potential buying power—of this great group of the population.

In considering this letter, Secretary Lamont of the Department of Commerce suggested that the available data on recent trends in farming and industrial labor by Negroes be assembled. Dr. Woofter was asked to prepare such a report. He was helped in outlining the scope of the survey and in assembling and reviewing the data by such persons as Messrs. Charles S. Johnson, Benjamin F. Hubert, T. Arnold Hill, George R. Arthur, Ira De A. Reid, and Miss Mabel Byrd, as well as white authorities in agriculture and economics.

When the study was completed last June, the country was so submerged in the depression that it seemed an inopportune time to call a general conference in Washington. But, at the invitation of Secretary Lamont, a small group was asked to study and criticize the report and to stand sponsor for its publication and distribution.

The report, while it did not ignore the political background, was aimed directly at concrete economic questions. While everyone recognizes that all such matters are affected by general social and political conditions, it seems scarcely necessary to wait helplessly for general political improvement before one tries to correct specific faults and defects in agriculture and industry.

The report will achieve its end if it stirs up constructive criticism, if it stimulates thinking on problems which, while they may be affected by political conditions, are chiefly economic, and if it results in bringing about specific improvements of present conditions.

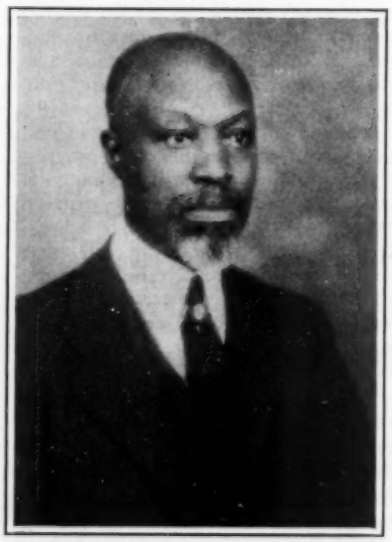
A Counsellor of the People

By I. J. K. WELLS

BROWN W. PAYNE is to all intents and purposes a black man, and as far as most humans can find out, is proud of it. He has a head at once long, tall and strong like the mountains on top of which he dwells.

Who is this man and as Shakespeare would say, what are his additions? Not unlike the few of his type, he has scarcely sought publicity. Six victories before the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia is only a chapter in the record of this mountaineer lawyer from the city of Beckley.

Attorney Payne was born and bred at Buffalo Gap in the great foot hills of the Alleghany Mountains of Virginia, near Staunton. He finished the normal course at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1901, was cum laude in 1907 at Fisk where I was told last summer by quarter century professors, that he was a power. He read law at Howard from which he was graduated in 1910. He has practiced law in the little mountain State for 17 years, being admitted to the bar of West Virginia, in September, 1912.



Attorney Payne celebrated his seventeenth anniversary of practice in a most singular fashion, for in September of last year he won three cases in a row before the Supreme Court in the cases of Ernest Reed, Harry Simmons and James Larkin, each case opposed by the State. He has fought eight cases before the Supreme Court of Appeals but he considers the 1918 cases of State vs. Cook and State vs. Young his greatest legal victories in that they involved civil rights. The Negro in Raleigh County had never been permitted to serve upon petit or grand juries prior to 1918. This county of which the counsellor's home town, Beckley, is the county seat, is the only county out of the 55 of the pan-handle State where Negroes have won their place on juries by court actions. Three attempts were made before the Supreme Court of Appeals, before this

was accomplished, two being failures because of legal technicalities. But Brown W. Payne did the job and now Negroes enjoy this civil right.

Many of Attorney Payne's cases have been in reality hotly contested battles, where both bloodshed and high mob-feeling were rampant. Beckley is a mining center where men in earlier years were tough, if you please. A race riot broke out at Winding Gulf in 1916 and at Raleigh in 1920. A Negro raped a white woman in 1926. Each of these are situations in which life is dangerously at stake. In the latter case this writer witnessed the assembling of mobs, machine guns and State constabulary. A newspaper fanned the flames and feeling was tense. In such cases as these Negro life and death hung in the balance. Attorney Payne was chosen as counsellor for our people in these cases where Negroes clashed with whites.

Although it is said that Negroes are prejudiced against employing Negro doctors and lawyers, when their lives are at stake, it can be said that this lawyer handled these cases with great skill, keeping down ill feeling and supporting the claim that the Negro can find dependable Negro lawyers in whom he may place his most sacred and priceless trust. It is worth the readers' attention to note that the case in which Negroes of Raleigh County were granted the right to sit on the jury was the one in which Payne defended a Negro, Rock Young, who killed a white officer named Gaston Booth.

Although this militant Negro's legal ability has been clearly shown wherein is he of the type worth emulation? I believe this will be shown by his other interests. Attorney Payne is an all around hard worker in diversified fields. In civics, he can be found in the van. As you pass down Fayette Street on which he lives and which he has helped to develop from a mud hole, you would never know from its order and cleanliness that Negroes live on it. In education, he founded the local P. T. A. and served as its president for six years. He believes that teacher tenure should be placed on the same scale as the civil service and has striven to have his idea enacted into State law. In politics he is a Republican; has held minor offices such as member of County Executive Committee, County Probation Officer and in 1921 was elected alternate delegate to the National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, and has always fought for recognition of the Negro's political rights. Brown Wesley Payne is extremely active in business. He is organizer and director of several corporations and President of The Beckley Building and Loan Association and the Beckley Service Loan and Investment Company. He lives within his means, and owns seven pieces of valuable property. In religion he is a trustee of the church, was choir master of Ebenezer Baptist Church for three years, and a teacher of Sunday School for ten years. He is the backbone of Boy Scout work here. I guess he "cusses", but "Dad Bob" is as close as I have ever heard him come to it.

Attorney Payne's family life is far from ordinary; indeed it is unusual. I have lived in his home and know that he takes about five times as much interest in his two children as the average man. They have awakened me many a morning at 6:30 practicing music. He has taught his boy and girl 14 and 17 typewriting, piano, shorthand, Latin and as much French as they would voluntarily absorb. They have never seen a movie in the "Jim Crow" Theatre here. He is not willing that his blood shall pay for being segregated!

The counsellor is diligent to a fault, and the only man I have ever seen who not only has energy but who uses all of it. He has as many friends as a fighter taking positive stands can expect to have. He has the confidence of the majority of Negroes of the County. He stands out in business, religion, politics, civics and education. And just to make this whole article legal I'll end it by asking, is not this a true counsellor of his people?

Negro Football Standards

By GEORGE W. STREATOR

AT the end of the 1929 season, Fay Young of the Chicago *Defender* refused to pick an All-American team of Negro football players. Mr. Young cited instances where some colleges had been using the same players for seven and eight seasons. He considered it unfair to compare the playing ability of such experienced performers with that of the average college player. One could not pick an all-star combination, he asserted, without including most of these experienced men in the selection; there was no doubt that their skill stood out—but where was the justice of the thing?

If this was true at the end of the 1929 season, it was again true at the end of the 1930 season. The outstanding football teams were Wilberforce, Fisk, Tuskegee. No team in the country was rated strong enough for these except West Virginia State. But no one of these teams can escape some disqualifying condition.

It is not easy to define a Negro "college team." In the first place, a large number of the Negro colleges have high schools attached. It has been the custom in the past for all of them to play everybody on the school grounds who was big enough to wear a uniform. But gradually, as some schools emerged as colleges, there were some genuine college teams in the sense that the players were of college rank. Lincoln, Howard, Fisk, Morehouse, Talladega, and others have been playing all college men for a number of years.

There are three outstanding rules governing athletic competition in the United States which are accepted as basic for American colleges. The first of these limits the years of competition of a college athlete to three years. The second prevents his playing during the freshman year. The third prevents his playing successive seasons at different colleges. For example, Jones, playing at Harvard in 1928 is not eligible to play at Yale in 1929, even though he has matriculated at Yale that year. He remains ineligible until 1930. In addition to these rules are many which colleges have tried to formulate to curb certain vicious practices. There are rules which make it questionable procedure for a college to offer financial inducements to its athletes; to subsidize athletes either through the alumni, the students, the college itself, or through some fictitious "disinterested party." It is not necessary to comment that these lat-

ter regulations which in general deal with "hiring" players are flagrantly disregarded. The recent lengthy Carnegie investigation dealt with that.

On the whole, however, sentiment has crystallized about the three years of competition, the one-year rule, and the freshman rule. These are considered about the *least* a college can observe.

Fisk tried the three-year rule in 1923, the year high school students were dropped from the squad. The four-year rule took its place in 1924.

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association—comprising Howard, Lincoln, Morgan, Hampton, North Carolina State College, North Carolina A. & T. College, Johnson C. Smith, St. Paul, Virginia Union, Virginia State, Virginia Seminary, Shaw and Livingston—adopted the four-year rule several years ago. The association legislated that a player who might have been in the high school department at Hampton while playing on the athletic teams was not eligible for further play at Howard, for example. The association has been fairly successful in enforcing this rule among the member colleges and in holding together.

The problem of colored college football is and has always been complicated by the playing of college and high school men on the teams. Inasmuch as men with high-school classification playing against colleges are as physically mature as the college men, and as a rule are just as old chronologically, public opinion in the East, at least, has come to consider their football experience of the same type as that of the college men. Of course, the only thorough solution to the problem is the elimination of the high school man from the college football team. This, the C. I. A. A., has decided to do. This policy with a minor reservation goes into effect in 1931.

The colleges belonging to the Southern Intercollegiate Conference—Tuskegee, Clark, Morehouse, Alabama State, Knoxville, Fisk, and Morris Brown have agreed on the same legislation. However, their decision is not effective until September, 1932. The Southern Conference clearly needs overhauling. The number of glaring violations of the common ethical code in that conference has been enough to cause its complete reorganization. Instead of that step, however, there have been liberal coats of whitewash for offending members. The Fisk incident is challenging. In 1929 Fisk hired the former Atlanta coach, who in turn offered financial inducements to the players who were under him in Atlanta, and all together they went to Fisk and with the assistance of the other players there—some of them Bona fide undergraduates, some already holding Bachelor's degrees and gathered in by methods that cast a blot on Fisk's reputation—constructed a wonderful team, viewed as "the fastest in colored football."

Everything in this transaction except the actual hiring of the coach was of doubtful moral strength. But today Fisk is active in the Southern Conference, the persons involved hold their same position in the life of Southern football, and Fisk goes on winning games with this wonderful team, many of whose players have been in the game in excess of five years. The 1930 captain was a C. I. A. A., star for five years with St. Paul, and an Atlanta University star for a year, and a Fisk star for two. The question to be asked is, is this amateur football?

There are at least three other athletic conferences operating among the Negro schools and colleges in addition to the two already named. The Southwestern Association is composed of the Texas colleges, the Gulf-coast Association made up of Straight, New Orleans University, and others in the vicinity, and the Southeastern Association, is made up of the smaller colleges in South Carolina and Georgia. At the close of the 1930 season, there was little evidence on hand to prove that either of the five associations named here knew that the other existed.

There is need for a national code of ethics for Negro college athletics. They are not observing the accepted amateur standards of the "white" colleges as regards the number of years of eligibility, etc. If the situation requires a different standard, this standard ought to be agreed upon.

It does not seem necessary that West Virginia State College with the wealth of freshman material it has on hand at all times should find it necessary to go into the C. I. A. A., for football players. Last year the college had three former C. I. A. A. players. Wilberforce ought to be able to develop football teams out of its freshmen. The coaching staff at Wilberforce is one of the best. Why is it necessary to keep the football pond in a muddle by enrolling athletes whose long years at other colleges are sufficient evidence of something wrong? Tuskegee has absolutely no need either of playing high school men or of playing some men seven and eight years as in the case of Stevenson, Wooten, and Duncan. The student body there is amply large, and the intricate inter-mural organization is strong enough to furnish good teams every year.

It is imperative that standards of honor be adopted in Negro College athletics and held to. Hereafter THE CRISIS *will publish an annual Honor Roll of Colleges.*

The next meeting of the association of Negro college deans and registrars ought to consider seriously the athletic problem as constituting an administrative problem. If the existing athletic bodies are to be left with the business of regulating football, their membership ought to include representatives of the academic faculty as well as the coaches. Particularly is this true of the Southern Conferences, whose official roster is almost identical with that of the Southern Coaches Association.

The need of a national body are readily apparent when one considers one or two cases where the local association attempted to handle a problem. When Howard violated C. I. A. A., regulations in 1927, that association suspended Howard. But Howard was able to get games with Atlanta, Morehouse, Fisk, West Virginia, Bluefield, Wilberforce and many others, all belonging to different associations or no association at all. When the Southern Conference was confronted with the case of Fisk in regard to the Atlanta University players, Fisk went right on getting games —even with Talladega, a member of the conference which Fisk had broken with.

Summarizing the 1930 season, there was a rash of "classics," intersectional games, and even games for sweet charity. The C. I. A. A., championship was awarded Morgan. The Southern Conference went through the usual motions and awarded the championship to Tuskegee. This year's team was captained by "Colonel" Benjamin Stevenson, who finished the season in his accustomed brilliance. Fisk had virtually the same lineup as last year. She lost one game to West Virginia State. As has been stated, her team was captained by Booker Pierce, for five years the idol of St. Paul School, and for a year or so quite a player with Atlanta University. Howard, still playing ethical football, had a better season this year than last. Every game Howard plays is a triumph for clean athletics. The C. I. A. A., with a great exhibition of sacrifice refused to pick an All-Star team this year.

So closed the 1930 season. Thanks to the C. I. A. A., the 1931 season will see the dawn of college football for Negroes in the East. The Southern Conference shuts off the dawn until 1932 when the big schools can find more winning teams.

Deep Dixie

A Short Story in Verse

By HEBA JANNATH

1

THEY have roses, sure! and moonlight too,
but more manure and mud and "flu".
Honeysuckles beautify the swamps whose puddles putrefy
this Land of Cotton and of Cane;
this land made rotten by the rain.

Black folks hoe the cotton row and sow the sugar cane.
They vow to leave the South but shut their mouths again
to bow to Colonel Blaine; the biggest planter in the state:
the Cane and Cotton Potentate.

Whites and Blacks live side by side
in tumbled shacks, dissatisfied.
Both of them share crops with Blaine,
halve their cotton and their cane.
The pore Whites know they've got no show
with Black folks' living scale so low;
but when they grumble or complain
it's "down with Blacks" and not Jim Blaine.
For they are partly pacified, haven't they Caucasian hide?
Aren't their women always good? Aren't they pure white womanhood?
Have they not the Black to blame
for any social lack or shame?

2

Blaine, a man six-foot-two,
a planter's tan and eyes of blue that shrewdly calculated you;
with beard and hair almost white, a haughty air.
and lips pressed tight; his voice was loud,
his laugh was cold: the man was proud, dynamic, bold.

They sent him to the Senate twice in Wilson's reign;
Blaine dished up war, self-sacrifice; raised his roar
to rail at vice (until he knew you had his price)
then he'd pause and look profound, rest his jaws
and fish around for another graft to propound.
Not that he could cooly feign and get so sore
for things he knew to be untrue: but just that Blaine
possessed a two-compartment brain—one side for you,
one side for Blaine; could score, or fall for and acclaim
any paying, grafting game, all in God Almighty's name.

3

Buck McLean was a cotton hand who worked for Blaine
for lodge and land; a red moustache, a rose nose tint—
just po' white trash and all that meant.
Big muscled arms and not much sense; could till Blaine's farms
and take Blaine's hints; could cuss like hell
and shout at Nell, his frowsy frau who up to now
had borne him nine; nine kids to howl and whine
for food: a hungry, bawling, barefoot brood.

Molly Mae, the best of them, jolly, gay, pretty, slim.
Never long in school but nobody's fool;
she picked the Colonel's cotton and made over dresses gotten
from silent Mrs. Blaine, whom she tended to
when she had the "flu" or had a "mis'ry" pain.

4

The Colonel's taste in women ranged from black to white;
in calico or linen, heavy-hipped or slight,
small or short or tall, he thought he had the right
to take a taste of all. His renters never spoke

of his ready way (as soon as they were gone)
of dropping in each day to see their womenfolk.
Perhaps they never knew exactly what went on—
Perhaps were flattered too.

Each morning, Molly Mae ran up to Mrs. Blaine's,
ran up to rally her and rub away her pains,
(which always would occur in wake of heavy rains).
Each morning, Colonel Blaine watching from his chair,
saw her flee the rain, ringlets in her hair—
her slim pink legs as bare as fresh-peeled sugar cane—
then watched her climb the stair to ailing Mrs. Blaine.

Poor Mrs. Blaine would gently kick
about her pain that seemed to stick;
about her blood that was too thick;
about the flood that kept her sick.
So Mammy Bess was sent one day for watercress—
a cure for chills and springtime ills that come with rain—
and Molly Mae was left to stay with Mrs. Blaine.

The Colonel called her to his den
and gave the usual line of men.

"Don't act this way, Colonel Jim!"
cried Molly evading him.
Her little ears all red at what the man had said
She whirled around and fled.

In the kitchen then, she found an aid—
Old Bessie's Ben helped her barricade
the kitchen door; stayed there while she sped
a mile or more along a lane
to the shack of Buck McLean.

5

Buck's hut was hot and damp and dim,
smelt of pot and whooping phlegm.
Nell McLean was looking sour, cooking soup and molding flour.

A ragged group of kids in bed
all pale and slim and red of head
were full of croup and underfed.

"Hit were," Nell said, "a dirty trick
fer four of them to take down sick!
She jus' oughter whup their hide
fer bein' sech a triflin' tribe!" she sighed
and started scolding them again when Molly Mae burst in,
her clothes all shot with mud and rain;
her cheeks still hot with thought of Blaine.

"Colonel Jim got fresh today and Ben—"

"Don't talk that way!" Nell cautioned in alarm,
"you know Molly Mae we got to keep this farm;
Colonel Jim don't mean no harm!"

6

When Molly Mae had made her get-away,
Ben heard a roar and left the door.
The Colonel stamped into the room:
"So it's you that held that do'?"
he glowered at his groom,
"Whatha hell chu do it fo'?"

The Colonel saw Ben's face grow grim
but saw no fear nor awe in him.
"Now, Ben, take keah! don't figgah you're more'n a niggah heah
or you'll be fired!" And Blaine retired.
He was fond of Ben, perhaps admired Ben's firm chin.

Just then, Mammy Bess, loaded down with watercress,
swept in: "What's up, Son? What you done?" she cried.

Ben looked mortified. "Nothing much," he said.

"Now, Son," Bessie plead, "us folks in the South
mus' learn to keep ouah mouth, or run,
- eben when we's right
we can't afford to fight—it jus' aint done!"

"I'd rather fill a grave," said Ben,
"than be a slave to such white men!"

7

Blaine bought some things, some beads and rings,
and laid them on a chair where Molly Mae
must pass each day to climb the stair.
She looked the other way and left them there.
Blaine glared at her and stared at Ben
as if they were, the pair of them,
in secret pact to harry him.

"You an' Little Miss stop messin' round like this!"
Bessie cautioned Ben, "an' I don't wanna heah agin
how much you think you're right.
You'll get in dutch fo' this po' white!"

8

Ben was sent by Blaine to Rivertown for grain.
Round nine o'clock when he got in and went to feed the stock
he found the pen and feed-shed locked.
He climbed a stall and felt his way to a button on the wall.
Then he heard a sigh and something stir the hay nearby.

"Let the light alone and leave the shed!"
It was Blaine; he changed his tone and spoke again:
"I fed tonight, turn out the roan and go to bed."

Ben thought he heard another sound,
without a word he groped and found
the light and turned it on.
He looked around and there was Mollie Mae.

"Will you be gone!" cried Colonel Jim.

"Ben, please stay!" she called to him.

"What did he do, Miss Molly Mae?"

"What's that to you?" the Colonel cursed, his face now grey.

"He did the worst!" said Molly Mae.

Blaine stepped back and from a rack
he grabbed a brace-and-bit
and tried to brain the boy with it.
Ben shot out a paw and got him on the jaw.
The shed resounded with their blows
as each man pounded, fell and rose.

Molly Mae yelled at them, held to Ben
and plead with him. Then left the men
and fled outside to Bessie's hut and cried:

"Colonel Jim is killing him! Colonel Jim is killing Ben!"

Horrified, Bess left her bed. When they stumbled in the shed
there was Ben, his back to them, gazing down at Colonel Jim.
Ben's face was ripped where he'd been hit
but Ben now gripped the brace-and-bit.
Blaine was battered, bruised and red,
but what now mattered—he was dead.

Bess hastened to Ben's side: "Son, what you done?" she cried.

"He wont bothah her agin!" Ben rasped.

"But you've killed yo' fathah, Ben!" Bess gasped.

"I didn't know . . ." Ben said at last,
"I better go . . . what's done is past."

9.

Buck reached the door.
He saw the four of them but could not quite decide
why Blaine was on the floor. He scratched his head—
then it came to him—the man was dead!
"What's the trouble here?" he cried.

"It was this way," said Molly Mae:
"Blaine hurt me, Paw, and hit Ben on the head.
Ben struck his jaw and now the Colonel's dead."

Buck glanced at Ben then Molly Mae:
"He struck Jim Blaine you say?"

His daughter grasped his arm:
"Not till Blaine had done me harm!"

"What air you to her," said Buck to Ben,
"That you protect her fer from men?"
Ben didn't stir and Buck went on:
"Whatchu have agin Jim Blaine?
Whatchu got to gain with him gone?
God damned yer hide!" he spat,
"You'll be fried fer that!"

"You wouldn't dare," cried Molly Mae, "to be unfair that way!"

Ben did not try to sway McLean;
he did not try to get away;
he felt McLean was just insane
like most whites of his day.

Buck got mad: "You'll go home to bed!" he hissed, "or wisht you had!"

"This is my affair!" she said, "an' I'll stay!"
Buck let out a roar: "You'll go home to Nell
or you can go to hell!" he swore.
When she didn't stir he yelled at her:
"Aw right, you aint my gal no more!
They kin git you same as him fer killin' Colonel Jim!"
And with lips clamped tight Buck stamped into the night.

10.

Bess began to cry: "Fly, Son, fly!"

Ben raised his head: "What's the use?" he said,
"Fly to the river? (Bess gave a shiver)
And die a dozen deaths? (The women caught their breaths)
Get trapped in a bog, hog-tied, drug out like a dog and fried?"

"It's my sins!" Old Bessie cried,
"Not Ben's that should be crucified!"

Ben shook his head: "What Mammy Bess has been yo' lot
these many years? What have you got? Not happiness
but tears . . . Tears and ridicule," he said,
And that's not new but just the rule
fo' us of darker hue . . . Since this is so
let me meet my foe; let me show the White
how a Black can fight! Give me if you can
a chance to know I died a man!"

Then Molly Mae had this to say:
"No matter what you do, I want to do it too;
You seem so strong, so right, and they so wrong
that I belong to you tonight." She met his eyes
with steady gaze: "I, too, am sick of lies
and lying ways: I'm ready too, to leave behind
these folks that's so unkind."

11.

Buck's brain was all afire:
There was Blaine the mighty squire,
murdered by a Black tonight—back there lying in the hay—
and Ben and Molly Mae, the pair of them defying him!
A white girl and a nigger; no way that he could figger
was it right. He galloped through the mud
his mind and blood awhirl, and addled some by drink,
he soon began to think that Ben had raped his girl.

That Blaine had been the one to honorably behave
had battled Ben to save his Molly Mae from shame.
It seemed more right this way; it seemed more "white" to say
that Ben was all to blame.

He who bred and brought her into the world of men
and who had always thought her as pure as her white skin;
now to find his daughter in this forbidden sin!
His pride was hurt, he needed speed;
he laid his quirt across his steed.
The girl was cheap but she would reap what she had done to him today!
Yes, he would force her to repay; he would chasten Molly Mae!
He cursed his horse and hastened on his way.

He stopped at Haines', a neighbor, another hand of Blaine's
who occupied a shack half drowned by the rains.
Haines hated Negro labor, detested men of black,
and took no little pains to testify the fact.
So Buck had but to state that Blaine was dead,
and to relate that Ben was in the shed,
for Haines to lose his head.
And when he added why the Colonel came to die—
martyred to the cause of the South's unwritten laws—
his friend was ready then to go and slaughter Ben.
He saddled up his mare and off the rabid pair
rode to Rivertown to waken Sheriff Brown.

On the way to pause to pass the word around
that a worthy cause for lynching had been found.
A jug of corn was got and each man took a shot,
and each man felt more brave and pledged himself to save
White Womanhood and hound the nigger to his grave.

And long before the stars grew dim some two-score-ten
were on their way to stem the menace of Black Men.

Among them, Deacon Green, of good old Southern stock,
a weather-beaten dean of a Baptist flock.
And Perry Willowby who kept a grocery:
one of the local lights of Holy Roller Rites.
And Farmer Frick, the Catholic. And Moses Burr, the Presbyter.
And Parson Lee, the Methodist Divine,
with the sight to see the Lord's most subtle sign.
Though enemies in creed this Christian Cavalry
were one and all agreed on White Supremacy.

Buck led the troop, was hero of the night,
the drunkest of the group but not a whit too tight
to cite with great effect (to the others' great delight)
How his wilful daughter hastened to invite
his pity when he caught her and move him to protect
the nigger from their might. But would he hide the slaughter
of Blaine, the noble martyr? No! and though it made a wreck
of his home he'd right this disrespect of White!
He would whip his daughter till she bewailed her sin;
whip her till he taught her the code of Southern men;
Yes, he'd whip the wench, he'd stripe her skin
and make her watch them lynch the dirty, bastard Ben!
Thus, at break of day
this very gallant tribe, filled with Southern pride,
woke all the countryside as it wound its way
through mud of country lanes from Rivertown to Blaine's.

They made a strange parade—these men on horse,
these honking cars. A modern white crusade
that wound its course beneath the dimming stars.

12.

Both Molly Mae and Ben were young enough to blame
the world of muddled men for the filthy game
that men were playing in; were young enough to see
the world in all its sin; and young enough to be
inspired by loyalty.

MAHATMA GANDHI
Ruler of India

Ben had armed himself and made the shed into a fort;
had built a barricade of feed of ev'ry sort.
He turned the stock outside, drove them from the shed,
they had been his pride and all were thoroughbred;
and piled up hay in walls within the empty stalls.
And if he couldn't win—he could at any rate,
put up a fight and intimidate the white—
he could sell his skin very dear tonight!

He pled with Molly Mae to make her leave the shed:
"No, I will stay," she said.

Bess was in her hut with doors and windows shut
down upon her knees begging God to please
be merciful to Ben; to stop the coming men
from carrying out their plan to lynch a helpless man.

13.

There came an awful pound of hoofs upon the road;
there came the awful sound of motors being slowed.
Bess knew the men were there and sank into a prayer:
"Oh God . . . Christ . . . Lord . . ." was all she could record
so deep was her despair.

14.

Men . . . faces drawn . . . a din before the dawn!
The screams of those who got a fusilade of shot
in body, limb, and head when they stormed the shed.
Then Deacon Green supplied some gasoline.
But the shed was wet; just steamed, and yet,
the breeze was strong and it wasn't long till the hay inside was set.

A shout! a cheer! as flames leapt out the rear
and crept about the bier. And as it blazed away
the men grew crazed and gay:
They cursed all men of black
and swore they would attack
every nigger in the state! From ev'ry black ingrate
They would extract the selfsame fate!

15.

Then a wall fell in and the yelling men
came near again. But what they saw
made them claw the air in vain: made Buck McLean,
in shame, curse his daughter's name.

Molly Mae and Ben, under cover of the fire,
clasped one another on their funeral pyre.

N. A. A. C. P. BRANCH ACTIVITIES

Branch Objectives for 1931

1—$50,000 paid on apportionment. For the last ten years the Branches have averaged $34,000 a year for the general fund of the Association, while an average sum of $14,000 per year has been given from other sources, principally contributions of white and colored people. This is inadequate support.

2—Open up new jobs for colored people through conferences and economic pressure, as done in Toledo.

3—Register Negro voters and instruct them to vote for friends and against enemies.

4—Place THE CRISIS in every Negro home in your community as a monthly visitor, and in the homes of liberal whites.

5—Organize the Negro youth in active Junior Divisions which will develop their pride and self-respect and train them in the methods and principles of the N. A. A. C. P.

6—Make your Branch the most alive and telling factor in your community as a great crusade for human rights.

7—Conduct the greatest campaign for funds and members in your Branch's history.

Officers of the Memphis, Tenn., Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

Bayonne Captains Receive Books on Negro

Robert Seabrooks, Meyer Rowan, Elizabeth Taylor, Rebecca Robinson and Beulah Scott were the leading captains in the splendid campaign of the Bayonne, N. J., Branch which brought in five hundred members. At a recent meeting, these captains were presented with books by Negro authors. Dr. George L. Johnson, who has served the Branch so ably as President, was recently re-elected to that office.

Chicago Crusaders Organize New Branch

Archie L. Weaver, Secretary of the Chicago Branch and a member of the Speakers Bureau of the N. A. A. C. P., has organized a group of crusaders who visit nearby Branches and organize new Branches in the Illinois towns. Among the crusaders are Attorneys Hammond and Dickerson, Dr. Charles Thompson, Dr. Herbert A. Turner, and several others. Messrs. Weaver and Hammond have just helped to complete organization of a Branch at Aurora, Ill.

Ohio State Conference President Organizes New Branches

Mr. C. E. Dickinson, President of the Ohio State Conference and the Columbus Branch, has organized Branches at Zanesville and Union County. Mr. Dickinson was assisted

L. M. Baines
Second Prize
Portsmouth, Va.

W. Moorman
Second Prize
Newark, N. J.

M. Anthony
First Prize
Newark, N. J.

A. S. Hoard
First Prize
Portsmouth, Va.

M. M. Free
Third Prize
Newark, N. J.

by a group of workers in the Columbus Branch.

Mrs. Katherine Bailey Awarded the Walker Medal

Mrs. Katherine Bailey, President of the Marion, Indiana Branch and of the Indiana State Conference has been awarded the Madam C. J. Walker Medal for 1930. The Medal is given by the Walker Company as an annual award to the person who has done the best work in the N. A. A. C. P., during the year. Employees of the Association are not eligible.

Mrs. Bailey was unanimously voted the award for her splendid work in organizing and stimulating Branches in Indiana, but especially for her fine work in assisting in securing an investigation of the Marion lynching and the prosecution of the lynchers, in spite of threats and personal risk.

Mrs. Bailey is the wife of a prominent physician in Marion who has a large practice among both races.

St. Paul Branch Stops Showing of Anti-Negro Film

Dr. Valdo Turner, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the St. Paul, Minn., Branch, reports to the National Office that the Branch has succeeded in getting the city to stop the showing of the motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation" in St. Paul, in accordance with an ordinance passed in 1915.

The Minneapolis Branch is also at work to prevent the showing there of this anti-Negro propaganda film.

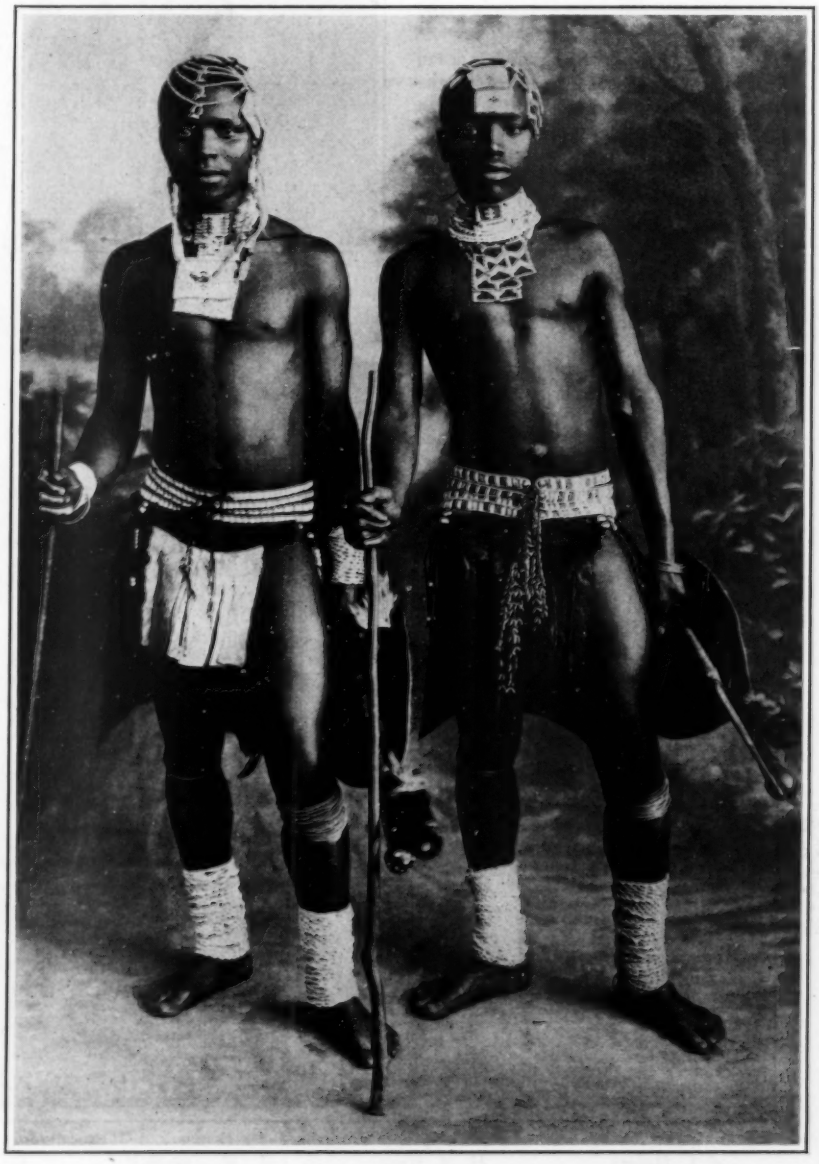
Many Organizations Contribute to N. A. A. C. P.

Through the efforts of the Department of Branches, one hundred sixty-nine (169) clubs and fraternal organizations contributed $2626.60 to the work of the Association during 1930.

Honor Roll of Branches

(To December 31, 1930)

Tucson, Arizona
Hot Springs, Arkansas
Needles, Calif.
Northern California
Pueblo, Colorado
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
San Mateo, Calif.
Tehama County, Calif.
Canon City, Colorado
Fernandino, Florida
Rome, Georgia
Washington, D. C.
Bloomington-Normal, Ill.
Chicago, Illinois
Evanston, Ill.
French Lick, Indiana
Indianapolis, Indiana
Kokomo, Indiana
Marion, Indiana
South Bend, Indiana
Ames, Iowa
Chanute, Kansas
Cherokee County, Kansas
Hugoton, Kansas
Newton, Kansas
Covington, Ky.
Frankfort, Kentucky
Alexandria, Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Shreveport, Louisiana
Baltimore, Maryland
New Bedford, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Idlewild, Mich.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Saginaw, Mich.
Duluth, Minnesota
Kansas City, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Lincoln, Nebraska
Omaha, Nebraska
Bayonne, New Jersey
Camden, New Jersey
Jersey City, New Jersey
Newark, New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey
Long Branch, New Jersey
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Brooklyn, New York
Jamaica, New York
Mount Vernon, New York
New Rochelle, New York
Rochester, New York
Staten Island, New York
Cincinnati, Ohio
Mansfield, Ohio
Licking County (Newark), Ohio
Portsmouth, Ohio
Boley, Oklahoma
Chickasha, Oklahoma
Logan County, (Guthrie), Okla.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Portland, Oregon
Chester, Pa.
Canonsburg, Pennsylvania
Cheyney Institute, Pa.
Johnstown, Pa.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa.
Media, Pa.
New Castle, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Reading, Pennsylvania
Scranton, Pa.
Williamsport, Pa.
Willow Grove, Pa.
Newport, Rhode Island
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Salt Lake City, Utah
Seattle, Washington
Charleston, West Virginia
Logan County, West Virginia
Casper, Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming



Young Zulus in Full War Dress

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ Dr. Ernst Feder writes in the Berlin *Tageblatt* of the "Jim-Crow" system in the United States. He tells of discrimination in wages and opportunity in the South and describes an inter-racial meeting on the beautiful campus of Atlanta University. He points out that every tenth American citizen is a Negro; that the South disfranchises him while the North gives him the right to vote which must in time increase differences between the two regions.

¶ Catherine Impey, an English woman who has always been interested in the American Negro, left at her death in 1928, $75 to be used for the benefit of American Negroes. This sum has recently been transmitted to the Editor of THE CRISIS and added to THE CRISIS Reserve Fund.

¶ The presence of foreign troops in the German Rhineland has left the usual number of illegitimate children. Of these, Americans were responsible for 1,851, and Negroes for 15. During an occupation of three years, with 5,000 men, the American troops left more babies than the French did with 80,000 during an occupation of twelve years.

¶ Blaise Diagne has been named Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the new French Laval Government. A colored West Indian occupied a similar position in the Tardieu Government and several other persons of Negro descent in former days have been similarly honored.

¶ Mr. H. W. Peet, Editor of the Far and Near Press Bureau, speaking

Arthur Howe
President of Hampton Institute

on "Black America: Its Rise and Progress," at a recent meeting in London said that the new generation among the colored people was acutely race-conscious. It was insistent not only on bare human rights, but on full rights as United States citizens. It was asking to be judged by its achievements. It was ambitious of full development, but unlike a previous generation, there was little animosity towards white people.

Mr. Peet pointed out how progress was being made despite the obstacles raised by discrimination imposed upon the Negro population with regard to travel and housing, and similar disabilities. "Everywhere there is the greatest keenness on education—elementary, vocational and higher," he said. "In the colleges alone there are now 20,000 men and women students. Illiteracy has decreased from 70 per cent in 1880 to 22 per cent in 1920, and it is likely that the new census will show that there is little difference between the black and white population. Of the million Negro farmers in the South 250,000 are freeholders, while there are flourishing Negro banks, insurance companies and business of all sorts, including beauty parlors, in which some Negro women have been especially successful. Negroes are represented in all the chief professions. In the cultural sphere especially they have arrived. The names of such men as Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, Du Bois, Alain Locke and R. R. Moton are almost as widely known in this country as in America."

The speaker said that the obstacles to development placed in the way of the Negro were due both to social and economic causes. Comparatively few Negroes were admitted to Trade Unions. The result was that they were liable to be used for under-cutting and strike-breaking, leading to much bitterness. Relations, nevertheless, had very definitely improved during the past decade, but there was a risk that continued economic depression might create a danger of a regrowth of inter-racial bitterness.

¶ A deputation of eight West African and West Indian Negroes visited the British Colonial Office in December and left for presentation to King

Harmon Prize Winners, 1931, *page* 93

A. L. Holsey	*H. A. Hunt*	*T. M. Campbell*	*C. A. Johnson*	*Langston Hughes*
Business	*Education*	*Agriculture*	*Social Research*	*Literature*

George a suite of patriotic music with words and music composed by Negro poets and musicians. At the head of the deputation was Mr. J. A. Barbour-James.

¶ A conference on Negro Labor and Workers' Education was held in December at Brookwood Labor College. The Editor of THE CRISIS acted as presiding officer and Miss Louise Thompson as Secretary. Among those who took part in the discussion were Abram Harris, Emmett Dorsey of Howard University, Frank Crossthwaith and Langston Hughes.

¶ The fourth annual contest in music compositions for Negro composers has been announced by the son of Rodman Wanamaker, who founded the project. Prizes amounting to $1,000, divided into four classes, will be given. The classes are songs, dance groups, Negro spirituals and symphonic work. The compositions must be in by January 15, 1931, and addressed to the Robert Ogden Association, John Wanamaker Store, Phila. It is said that every year the standard of the work submitted has been notably higher.

¶ The Harmon Foundation has given a gold medal and $400 to each of the following persons for outstanding creative work: Hall Johnson of New York in Music; Albon Holsey of Tuskegee in Business and Industry, James Langston Hughes of New Jersey in Literature; Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee in Farming; Charles S. Johnson of Nashville, Tennessee, in Social Research; Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Georgia, in Education, and Henry C. McDowell of Portuguese, West Africa, in Religious Service. The award in Fine Arts went to James Le Sesne Wells.

¶ A survey of the buying, reading and living habits of the American Negro is being financed by prominent manufacturers and distributors, including Montgomery Ward and Company, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Lieber Brothers Company and others. The investigation will have the co-operation of the United States Department of Commerce, the Associated Grocers and the National Negro Business League.

¶ The National Urban League will award from three to six fellowships for study in social work this year. They are valued at $1,200 each. Applicants must be graduates of accredited colleges.

THE EAST

¶ The Reverend Roland T. Heacock will succeed the Reverend Dr. William N. DeBerry as pastor of St. John's Church, Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Heacock was born in Connecticut and educated there; he attended Howard University and received his theological training at Yale. He formerly served as Associate Pastor at St. Johnson's, and now returns.

¶ At Hightstown, New Jersey, Elma Giernan, a nineteen-year old white girl, was rescued from her burning home by three young colored men who left without giving their names. The girl was alone in a two-story frame house, with a delicatessen store on the first floor, and the second floor used as living apartments. Awakened by the smoke, she ran to the front window and called for help. Three colored men passing in an automobile went to her rescue. Two of them held the third on their shoulders while he lifted the girl out of the window.

¶ Robert P. Johnson, a colored lawyer of Camden, New Jersey, has been named by the mayor as a member of the Board of Education. He is a graduate of Lincoln University and of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

¶ At the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the Moss Brotherhood presented a musical comedy in two acts.

Hall Johnson, Harmon Prize-Man, 1931, and His Choir, page 96

Mrs. Charlotte W. Murray.

It was called "Chump" and all of the parts, male and female, were taken by young men. The director and author was Miss James Frances Green.

¶ The Speedwell Society of New York City sponsors a unit in Harlem. The work is financed by Mr. Adolf Hecksher, the philanthropist, the Department of Welfare of New York, and the New York Urban League. This unit places twenty-five children in excellent foster homes in Harlem. The children are visited daily by a nurse, and are under the supervision of Dr. Mae E. Chinn, a colored physician. The advisory Committee is composed of white and colored people. The Unit is looked upon as a model group and its work is constantly being demonstrated to strangers.

¶ Mrs. Charlotte W. Murray is a contralto soloist who sings in the choir of the beautiful Riverside Baptist Church, of which Harry Emerson Fosdick is pastor. The church was built by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is one of the most striking architectural monuments in the United States. Mrs. Murray was educated in the public schools of Washington and taught there from 1906-1915, at the same time pursuing the study of piano, voice and harmony. In 1915, she was appointed teacher of music and held that position until 1920. In the meantime, she had married Dr. Peter Murray, a well-known surgeon, and eventually they moved to New York, where Mrs. Murray engaged in concert work in the East, West and South. She has sung as soloist in the Community Church of New York City, Unity Church, Montclair, N. J., and the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, N. J. In October, 1929, she was selected for membership in the choir of Riverside Church. At the same time, Mrs. Murray is a senior at the Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School of Music, of which Frank Damrosch is Dean.

Raymond Miller as Catherine in "Chump."

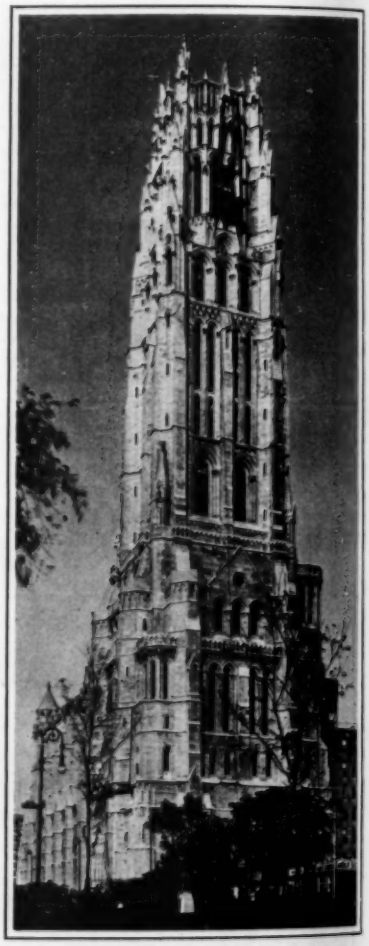
¶ At the Experimental Theatre, St. Phillips Parish House, Harlem, a series of several plays have been produced, including Kemp's "The Prodigal Son", Dorsey's "Get Thee Behind Me, Satan" and Calderon's "The Little Stone House." Mrs. Regina Andrews is secretary of the Company.

¶ The Annual Mid-Winter Session of the Pennsylvania State Negro Council has been held at Cheney. The Council took up the subject of the relation of the education of the Negro to his employment, in Pennsylvania. Among the speakers was the President of the Hibbs Stores, Inc., of Westchester, Pa., who told of one of his chain stores under Negro management and said that it was succeeding beyond his most sanguine expectations. Mr. M. Bath of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce also spoke and said there were fifty Negro business and professional men who were members of the Chamber and that these met for the making of better race relations and more helpful contact.

¶ Boston celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Liberator by William Loyd Garrison at a great meeting at Park Street Church on January 1st. Rolfe Cobleigh presided. Among the speakers were Alice Stone Blackwell, Sherwood Eddy, William L. Garrison, Jr., and Butler R. Wilson.

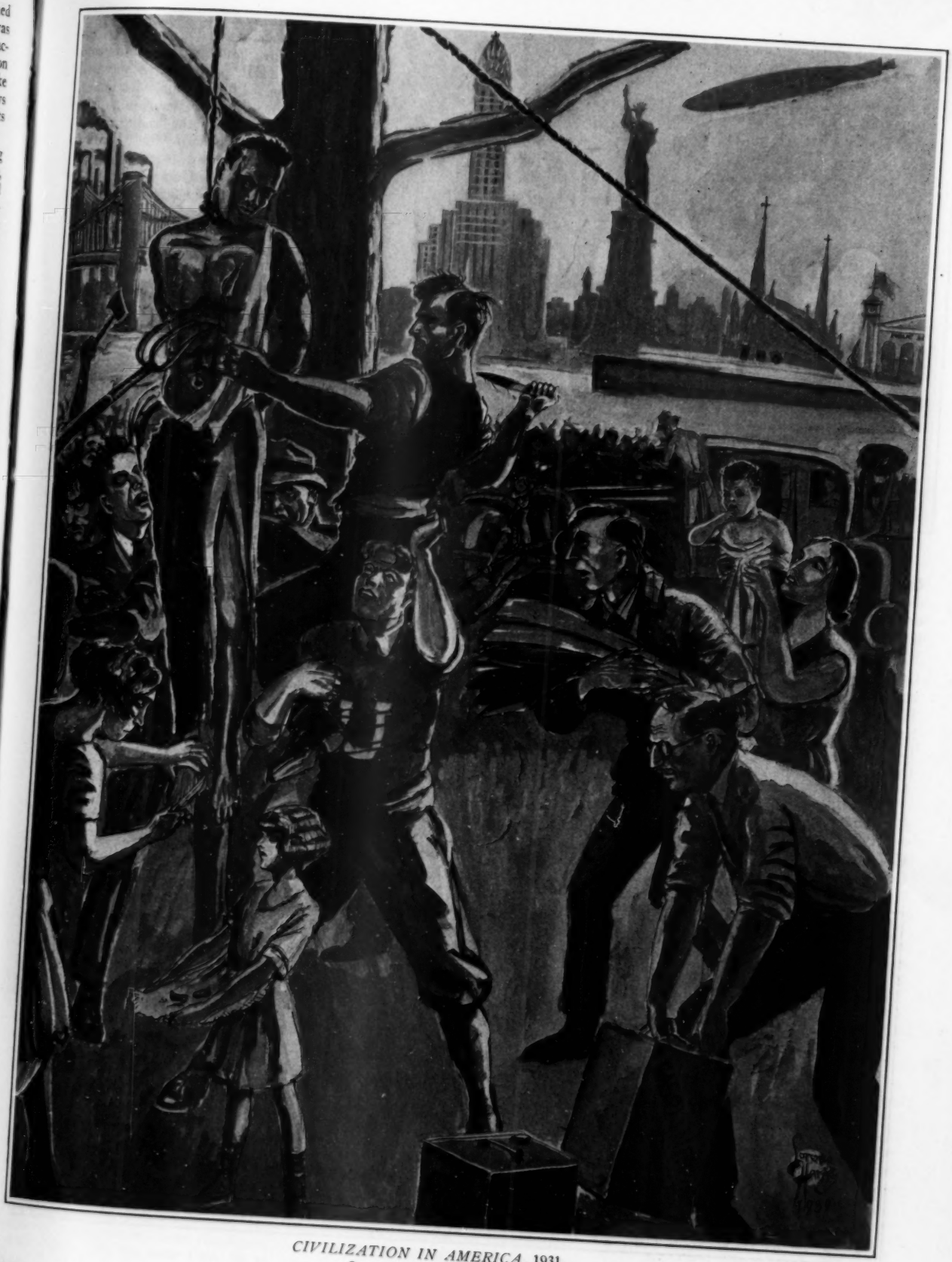
¶ The Olympic Winter games of the 10th Olympiad, will be held at Lake Placid, New York, in 1932. The State of New York appropriated $100,000, beside other sums, to prepare for these games. Among the games is a bob-sled contest, and the only available course was that owned by the Lake Placid Club. This was offered for use in the games and accepted. But since its organization more than fifty years ago, the Lake Placid Club has refused to admit Jews to its membership, or to any of its grounds and sports.

Immediately, the Jews, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, who is himself a Jew, protested, and finally the Lake Placid Club was compelled to hand over the deeds of its bob-sled course to the State of New York.



The Riverside Baptist Church

¶ Dr. Edward Channing, Professor of History at Harvard, who recently died at the age of 74, was one of that noted group of teachers including William James, Josiah Royce, Nathaniel Shaler and Albert Bushnell Hart, who went out of their way in the nineties to welcome Negro students to Harvard University and provide them with facilities for study and social intercourse.



CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA, 1931.
One of Our Major Sports

Palace of the Congo, Antwerp Colonial Exposition

¶ Albert E. Pillsbury, who recently died in Boston, was a member of the original National Negro Conference, in 1909, which became the N. A. C. P. He became a member of the Advisory Committee of the new organization and was long interested in its work. He was born in 1849. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature and was once President of the Senate; from 1891-1894 he was Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

His will left a Trust Fund of $25,000 to be used for Howard University, or other schools and Howard University is among eleven residuary Legatees.

¶ All who have seen "The Green Pastures" will remember the singing of Hall Johnson's choir between the acts. Mr. Johnson has assembled a notable body of singers and his interpretation of the Negro spirituals has been widely enjoyed. He was born in Georgia in 1888 and educated at Knoxville and Atlanta. He studied music at the University of Pennsylvania and in the Institute of Musical Art, New York. In 1925 he organized his Negro choir and he arranged and has directed all of the music in "The Green Pastures." In 1928 the choir appeared with the New York Philharmonic orchestra in the Lewisohn Stadium. They have since filled return engagements. They have also given concerts at Columbia University, the Brooklyn Institute and Carnegie Hall. They have appeared in Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, New Haven and elsewhere. The choir has sung on the radio and is under contract with the Warner Vitaphone Company.

¶ The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Medical Society, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Louis Wright has addressed an open letter to the President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund protesting against the policy of establishing separate Negro hospitals in the North.

THE BORDER STATES

¶ Miss Camille Nickerson, of creole descent, will teach creole folk music as a member of the Howard faculty. She has been awarded a fellowship of $1,000 by the Rosenwald Fund and will do post-graduate work next year at Oberlin where she formerly graduated.

SOUTH EAST

¶ The Honorable John H. Richards, retiring Governor of South Carolina, asks in his official message additional protection of persons against lynching. He cites the case of the sheriff in Union County, who was present at a lynching in broad daylight with the lynchers undisguised and testified that he did not know any of them.

¶ The Reverend John H. Charlton of Conway, South Carolina, a colored preacher, saved two unconscious white men from their burning car. The Raleigh *News and Observer* calls him a "hero and gentleman in black."

¶ St. Augustine's College has been given an A rating by the Department of Public Instruction of the State of

Executive Committee and Guests
Negro Progress Convention, British Guiana

North Carolina. The college will graduate its first class in May, 1931. It was founded in 1887 and conducted as a high school until 1922, when a Junior College was added, and finally a Senior College. A new library building has recently been donated, and another building containing the dining hall and domestic science departments.

¶ Our readers will remember that a music teacher of Bridgeport, Connecticut, appealed in our pages some time ago for help for Beatrice Griffin who had natural gifts for making a notable singer. We are glad to say that Miss Griffin has been placed in the Music Department of Knoxville College, Tennessee, with a free scholarship, and is grateful for what THE CRISIS was able to do.

THE FAR SOUTH

¶ The Tulsa Colored Merchants Association, operating local chain stores, announce that two white wholesale business concerns have appointed colored salesmen. These are the Wortz Biscuit Company and the Scotch Oil Company.

¶ All the men who were indicted for burning the Grayson County Court House in Texas, May 9, and cremating George Harper who was in prison there, have been released without bond.

¶ The Sixth Annual Session of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars will meet at the State College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, March 4 to 6. C. W. Florence of Virginia State College is President. Representatives are expected from at least eighty colored colleges.

¶ The 6th Congress of the National Students' Federation of America refused to adopt a color bar for applicants for membership. The Congress met at Atlanta, Georgia.

¶ President Frederick A. Summer has announced that the million Dollar endowment for Talladega College, Alabama, has been completed. Half the sum was given by the General Education Board and the balance raised in a campaign. Notwithstanding the financial depression, the drive was successfully concluded December 31. The endowment of the college will add $40,000 to the annual income and Talladega has already spent a million dollars in renovating and adding to its physical plant. It is now one of the best equipped institutions for Negro Americans.

¶ Fred Hall, Director of Music at Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, has been given the degree of Master of Arts by Columbia University. His study was made possible by a Fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund. At the same time, he received the degree of Supervisor of Music from the Teachers' College.

THE WEST

¶ The Negroes of Denver have defeated a proposal to re-district the city so as to prevent the election of Negro councilmen in the future.

The Honorable Charles E. Mitchell
United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Liberia.

¶ An interesting law suit has just been concluded in Los Angeles, California. It involved the Hotel Somerville, which has been written about and pictured in the pages of THE CRISIS. Dr. John A. Somerville, who built the Hotel, sued the Lincoln Hotel Corporation. The case arose out of a gentleman's agreement made to preserve the financial interests of the Hotel. The agreement was not kept, and Dr. Somerville was cheated out of his ownership of the Hotel. He thereupon went to a Court of Equity and his case was entertained. The decision of the Court was that the opponents of Dr. Somerville would have to make an accounting before a disinterested referee, and that immediately thereafter Dr. Somerville was to take title to the Hotel. This is a splendid vindication of Dr. Somerville.

ASIA

¶ The Nobel Prizes have not slighted colored men. Two brown Indians, Rabindranath Tagore, and more lately Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman have been honored. Tagore received one award in literature, and Raman in physics. Raman's work has been done on the diffusion of light and he was a pupil six years ago of Professor Milliken of the California Institute of Technology.

¶ Maulana Mohammed Ali, a Mohammedan, and one of the most noted Indian members of the late Round Table Conference in London, is dead at the age of 53. He had been for twenty years a leader of India and second only to Gandhi. He has served prison terms and been a member of revolutionary movements. His last word was: "I want peace, happiness and freedom for my country. I want to see unity for Mohammedans all over the world." In his great speech at the Imperial Conference, he said:

> If you had listened to Burke, you would not have lost America and you would not be talking of naval parity today. Then you would not have all these war debts to pay. You would not have to go to Geneva for preparatory disarmament negotiations which are going to succeed only heaven knows when. . . .
>
> But, oh, God! Have you got one real man in England—I care not what you call him: autocrat, democrat, aristocrat, who can rule and dare not lie?

WEST INDIES

¶ Mr. Lucien Hibbert of Haiti, former Chief of the Cabinet, under President Roy, has been made a member of the faculty of Romance languages at Howard University. The department, which teaches French, Spanish and Italian, has a faculty of six members.

¶ The net public debt of the Republic of Haiti was reported in November 30, 1930, to be $13,146,828. The fiscal receipts for the months of November were $623,612. Foreign commerce has declined in 1930, as compared with 1929, 37.8 per cent.

¶ The question of Union between The British West Indian Colonies and Canada has been discussed at length at various times. The chief argument in favor is the high tariff policy of the United States which deprives the West Indies of their natural markets. But the apparently insuperable difficulty is the refusal of Canada to admit colored immigrants and the question of the political status of Negroes and East Indians in the proposed federation.

(*Will you please turn to page* 99)

The Borderland in Africa

By IRVIN WINDFIELD UNDERHILL, JR.

THERE is a land where the races meet; not as water with water, but as the sea meets with the shore. The waves surge in laden with the flotsam and the jetsam of western wrecks, and sea shells, and dead fish, and occasionally the corpse of a human being; and depositing them upon the shore recede, carrying away the rich loam of the shore. But occasionally there comes a wave bringing a salutary current of warmth that is beneficial to the land, even as the Gulf Stream is to France and Spain. This current receding washes clean the strand.

This land is a strange land, a land of marvelous contrasts. It is the home of the aboriginal black man, and were it not for a few transitions brought about by the ingression of Western ideas and merchandise, it would resemble in every respect the land from which our fathers were torn some hundred or more years ago.

We call it the Borderland, for it lies between the old Africa and the new, between the darkness and the dawn, between yesterday and tomorrow. It is the borderland where the primitive, black native, with his fetish, disease and ignorance, meets the modern, white heathen, the commerçant, bringing new goods, new desires and new vices. Here also he meets the administrator bringing new laws, new languages and new roads; and the missionary bringing new religion, education and healing. All three stay for a season, making their imprint, good or bad upon the shore and then returning to the lands from which they ventured forth; the commerçant and the administrator the richer in this world's goods, and the missionary, if he has been true, the richer in spiritual treasure.

During the last few weeks, Mrs. Underhill and myself have been making an extensive journey through a part of the Borderland, a very backward section of the interior of the Southern Camerouns. On many occasions we have been both amused and impressed by the great contrasts which we have seen, for the waves of Western civilization have washed against these shores, not tidal waves, just les petites ondes, but they have left many strange things in their wake.

Our journey, which Mrs. Underhill is making in a bush chair, while I travel on foot accompanied by a caravan of seven native load bearers, has taken us into a number of towns in which no white person has ever slept. Mrs. Underhill is the first woman, from "beyond the seas" to have visited many of these towns. Although the white man is practically unknown in these places on every hand we see signs which indicate that he has directly or indirectly been in touch with the natives.

On entering a town we are greeted by a multitude of big eyed children. Children with happy faces, itch covered heads, extremely large navels and too often jigger infested feet. When the people learn that we desire to spend the night in their town they give us the use of one of their houses, for the African is the very flower of hospitality. The houses in this section are built of bark, but a little farther north they are made of mud. As we enter a house we see that the floor is of dirt. Though most of the villages are at the edge of great forests the natives do not utilize lumber for building purposes. They were perhaps, the first of all people to make iron implements but they have never learned to cut lumber from the hardwood trees of the great forests.

After a glance at the dirt floor the next object that always greets one's eye is the bed. The Bulu bed is an antiquated affair, just ten or twelve bamboo poles about five feet long laid across two thick poles about one yard in length, one pole at the head and the other at the foot. Mattresses, sheets, pillows and bed covering are unknown to them. The Bulu people lie upon these poles with their knees high in the air as the beds are too short for them to stretch out lengthwise. On one occasion I was separated from my caravan for two days and was forced to sleep on one of these beds and I can testify that they are far from comfortable. After spending a night on one of them your body is covered with a series of welts and you both feel like and resemble a waffle.

Aside from the bed, the log fire and the grinding stones upon which they prepare much of their food, there is little or nothing in most of the houses, as they have neither chairs, tables nor windows. However if you will inspect enough houses you will see many surprising things.

Usually after we are settled in our temporary home, that is after we have set up our portable cots, bathtubs, tables and chairs, we go out to visit the people in the town. The houses are all alike, dirty, dingy pathetic looking hovels. In one we found a sewing machine. Yes, it was a Singer but what a strange setting for a sewing machine. Nothing in all the house was compatible with it, but there it was a manifestation of the merchandising genius of our white brother.

In another house we found a clock. It was running and its owner was very eager to compare the time of his clock with that of my watch. In one house the walls were decorated with pictures cut from a contemporary French pictorial magazine while the owner of another house was content to adorn his walls with the printed pages of a mail order catalogue from the Galleries Lafayette. And so it goes, most of the houses are the same as they were in the early days of the slave trade while here and there we found some sign of the ingression of Western culture or rather of Western merchandise.

We have traveled for many days back into this section. We are at pres-

The writer of this article is a young colored man of Philadelphia who a year ago went with his bride as a missionary to West Africa. He writes from the French mandate of the former German Colony of Camerouns, and from the town of Foulassi, Sangemelima district.

"The good people of St. James Presbyterian Church of New York City have presented Mrs. Underhill and myself with a subscription to THE CRISIS. *I cannot tell you the pleasure that it gives us to receive this great race paper way out here in Africa. The natives too, derive great joy in looking at the pictures of their distinguished brothers and sisters who live 'beyond the waters.' My co-workers, all of whom are white, also show a great interest in* THE CRISIS *each month.*

"I lament the fact that some of the articles seem to be a bit captious as regards Christianity, for Christ means so much to me; other than this my only objection is that THE CRISIS *is not large enough each month to appease my ravenous appetite for news about the progress of my people and about the remarkable achievements of the N.A.A.C.P."*

ent far away from the government station where one finds stores of a sort that sell very cheap and shoddy merchandise; and yet on the road this morning we passed several natives selling cigarettes, about the only thing possible to purchase for many miles around. It is a common sight to see a man dressed in practically nothing, with a spear in his hand and a cigarette between his lips walking to the forest in search of food.

In the afternoons we usually hold a meeting in the town in which we are staying. It is here that one sees many strange sights that show the contiguity of Africa and the West. People come to these meetings in all manner of clothing. At some of our larger congregations, and we oftentimes have as many as fifteen hundred present, one could trace the evolution of dress styles from the days of Eve down to the very latest Parisian creation. Many women come arrayed in grass bustles and others sporting only a few leaves or a bunch of ferns with heavy brass rings around their necks and their faces and bodies highly tatooed. The great majority wear clothes on these occasions, and what a diversity of raiment. Some wear clothing purchased from the mail order houses of Paris, others simply wear loin cloths, while many of the men are decked out in the cast off clothing of Europeans or Americans.

It is surprising the large amount of cast off clothing that is sold out here, and at a good profit. Most of these clothes come from the junk shops of Europe or America, everything from the overcoat in. It is no uncommon sight to see a man clothed in a tuxedo coat and a small loin cloth, or wearing a heavy overcoat or a cast off uniform of a naval or army officer. The more fantastic the clothing the greater the appeal. We are doing our best to discourage the custom of purchasing these discarded clothes as they are often germ carriers, but our brothers and sisters out here are just clothes mad. Then too they have no soap with which to wash their clothes so they wear them until they fall off.

Another great evil of clothing out here is that the lepers have taken to wearing them to cover their diseased bodies. This oftentimes makes it difficult to detect them. Last year five of our missionary families found that they had lepers among their servants, cooking their food and caring for their children. These lepers would easily have been detected a few years back when clothes were not so much in vogue.

Another of the great borderland curses is the abundance of disease that has lately been introduced into this land. It is one of the saddest contributions that white "civilization" has made to poor Africa. As though she were not blighted sufficiently, in that a goodly number of her people suffer from leprosy, yaws, elephantiasis and sleeping sickness, our white brother has added to her burden by introducing tuberculosis and syphilis that most dreaded of the social diseases. Both have spread like wildfire throughout the land and the only agencies that are endeavoring to check them are the hospital staffs of our Mission and the physicians of the French Government. One of the physicians of our Mission who has spent many years in this land remembers the day when neither of these diseases could be found. Now, however, throughout the whole country you can see the marks of that terrible social scourge on the faces of little children and on the sore covered bodies of the adults. The Borderland is a sad land for the white man's sins have entered it. When he came he had to have his prostitutes and not finding any in the land he began to train little girls for this debasing profession.

However, I do not wish to paint too lugubrious a picture. All is not sad in the Borderland. There are many signs that bring cheer to our hearts. Everywhere we go we see that the people have a real thirst for knowledge. Our schools and our churches are crowded beyond capacity. To see our schools filled with young men studying to become pastors, teachers, medical assistants and artisans augurs well for the future. To visit the native towns and see the progress that they are making in sanitation shows that many of the people are awake to the evils of the old way of living. To hear from the lips of our natives that they are happy because they have lived to see the day when child marriages and polygamous marriages are on the wane, and are viewing the passing of the fetish priests, indicates that teaching is beginning to have its effect in the lives of these people and bodes well for a better social order in the days to come.

Along the Color Line

(*Continued from page* 97)

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ Nearly 500 natives were arrested recently at Sophia Town, Johannesburg, as offenders against the Urban Areas Act. The government collected $1,000 in fines for the morning's work.

¶ The 10th annual conference of the Cape African Teachers' Association was held at Capetown, South Africa, in December.

¶ For the first time in five years, a Conference of South African natives and representatives of the government was held at Pretoria, December 9. The Conference discussed the Service Contract Bill, the amendment to the Liquor Law, the position of the chiefs in the administrative system, agriculture and stock-raising, and similar matters.

¶ The South African National Congress, composed of Bantus, and the Conference of other non-Europeans, comprising together over five hundred delegates, will send a deputation to Great Britain to put the grievances of the colored people of South Africa before the Imperial Government. They wish to offset the views of General Hertzog, which have been made much of in England.

¶ Contracts have been signed for the construction of the great bridge over the lower Zambezi River, by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, on the one hand, and the Trans-Zambezia Central Africa and Nyasaland Railway Company, on the other. This project has been under consideration for ten years and more, and will be a great link between Eastern and South Africa. The total cost of the bridge, approaches, etc., will aggregate $15,000,000.

¶ General Edward Higgins, Chief of the Salvation Army, has been travelling 12,000 miles in Africa. He has established work among poor whites and especially among the native races. He met natives in Mashonaland, Rhodesia and Natal. He proposes of course to establish education "on African rather than European lines."

THE BROWSING READER

BEST SELLERS IN CRISIS SHOP, 1930

R. R. Moton: What the Negro Thinks.
L. Hughes: Not Without Laughter.
C. G. Woodson: Negro in Our History.
J. W. Johnson: Black Manhattan.
C. Cullen: The Black Christ.

BOOKS OF 1930

THE following books by Negroes and about Negroes were published during the year 1930. We are listing them according to our judgment of their relative importance. Those starred are written by white persons:

Johnson: Black Manhattan.
Biography of Paul Robeson.
Brawley: Doctor Dillard
Langston Hughes: Not Without Laughter.
Reid: Negro Membership in American Labor Unions.
Turner: Anti-slavery Sentiment.
Woodson: Rural Negro.
*Adams: History of Atlanta University.
*De la Rue: Land of the Pepper Bird.
Marshall: Story of Haiti.
*Stanley: Gulf Stream.
Johnson: Negro in American Civilization.
*Williams: Hebrewisms in West Africa.
*Kennedy: Negro Peasant.
Merrick: Life of Carver.
*Woofter: Black Yeomanry.

James Weldon Johnson's "Saint Peter Relates An Incident of the Resurrection Day" is a slim black volume brought out in beautiful format by the Viking Press. It is a serious satire of the loftier sort, portraying the Unknown Soldier as a Negro. It has a fine subtle beauty.

"I gave one last look over the jasper wall,
And afar described a figure dark and tall—
The unknown soldier, dust-stained and begrimed,
Climbing his way to heaven, and singing as he climbed:
Deep river, my home is over Jordan,
Deep River, I want to cross over into camp-ground."

The Julius Rosenwald Fund's "Review of the Year" is written by Edwin R. Embree and has more of a literary flavor than most reports of the sort. The essay on "The Negro Front" has quotable passages:

"Many people who admit the progress of the Negro still protest at the thought of equality. Social equality is not a matter of legislation. No one should be compelled to accept into his parlor any individual or group whom he does not choose. But Negroes do insist, and justly, that they have equality before the law and in schools and health and opportunities for work. They complain at that kind of segregation which relegates them to slums for their living, to dirty train cars for their travel with no comforts and decencies for those who are prepared to pay for them, and to association of their children with only the worst elements of society."

PERSONS who wish a few hilarious hours must hasten to buy and read George Schuyler's "Black No More", (Macauley Company, $2). The book is extremely significant in Negro American literature, and it will be,—indeed it already has been,—abundantly misunderstood.

It is a satire, a rollicking, keen, good-natured criticism of the Negro problem in the United States, following the same method by which Bernard Shaw has been enabled to criticize the social organization of the modern world. A writer of satire is always misunderstood by the simple. So much so, that periodicals, like THE CRISIS, are almost afraid of using satire, even in the smallest doses. If we should speak of the long ears of a certain Mr. Smith, some literal reader would write in and tell us that by exact measurement Mr. Smith's ears were less than three inches in length.

The object of satire is to point out fault and evil by the very exaggeration of its fun; and the test of its genuineness is its honesty and clearness of object. American Negroes have written satire before, usually in small skits in columnists' paragraphs; but their insincerity lay in the fact that the satire was usually pointed not to the evil but to only one class of persons, and that class were Negroes, against whom these young writers had conceived a bitter enmity born of rather cheap jealousy. But Mr. Schuyler's satire is frank, straight-forward and universal. It carries not only scathing criticism of Negro leaders, but of the mass of Negroes, and then it passes over and slaps the white people just as hard and unflinchingly straight in the face. It is, therefore, courageous as well as biting and it is a bit of real literature because here is a man who is not doing public criticism of a certain unpopular class of people with an eye single to being paid for this by richer and more influential people whom he does not dare to criticize.

No one escapes Schuyler's pen, and we are waiting to see his book excluded, not simply by all the white libraries south of the Mason-Dixon Line, but by all the colored collectors north of it.

At any rate, read the book. You are bound to enjoy it and to follow with joyous laughter the adventures of Max Disher and Bunny, Dr. Crookman and—we say it with all reservations—Dr. Agamemnon Shapespeare Beard.

W. E. B. D.

WHILE the American Negro and the Negro in Africa are still favorite topics with the magazines, there was perhaps not quite as much discussion in the magazines of 1930 as in some former years. If we look at the leading magazines, according to the articles which they have carried on the subject, we note *The American Mercury*, with seven articles; *The Nation*, with six articles; *The Outlook*, with five articles; *The Christian Century*, with four articles; and *Harper's*, *Scribner's* and *The New Republic* with two each. The *Survey* has also carried several articles.

Most of the other magazines have been chary of the subject. We have discovered only one article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, *The North American Review*, *The Forum*, *Collier's*, and *The Bookman*. The *Atlantic* has had nothing, except Jean Mackenzie's novel on Africa.

The most striking articles of the year have been Jung's attack on Nordic America in *The Forum*, Gordon on Negro society in *Scribner's*, and several articles by George Schuyler in *The American Mercury*.

The English *Contemporary Review* and *Nineteenth Century* have carried articles on Africa, and *The Musical Quarterly* has four articles on Negro music.

On the whole, the level and spirit of these articles has been favorable. There has been nothing of the old time bitter and exaggerated racial attack.

Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

PECCAVI

THE February CRISIS said, among other things, "but in a great rich city like Atlanta, there has been only one school building erected for colored pupils since the Civil War."

We were mistaken, and are glad to acknowledge it. As a matter of fact, there have been six modern, well-built schoolhouses erected for the colored children of Atlanta during the last fifteen years. They are the Booker T. Washington High School, the Edmond Asa Ware Elementary School, the Edwin P. Johnson School, the William H. Crogman School, and the David T. Howard School, which has recently been enlarged and includes a high as well as elementary school. Also, the Ashby Street School, which was originally for whites and given over to the colored pupils, was lately burned, and has been rebuilt and enlarged.

We sincerely hope that all our strictures upon the South in the future will prove as far afield.

RICHARD BERRY HARRISON

THE Spingarn Medal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People consists of Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman, editor of the New York *Nation;* James H. Dillard of the Slater Fund; W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of THE CRISIS; Edwin R. Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund; John Hope, President of Atlanta University; Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University and Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico.

This Committee has recently awarded the Spingarn Medal for 1930 with the following note:

The 17th Spingarn Medal is awarded to Richard Berry Harrison, whose fine and reverent characterization of the Lord in Marc Connelly's play, "The Green Pastures," has made that play the outstanding dramatic accomplishment of America in the Year 1930. But the Medal is given to Mr. Harrison not simply for this crowning accomplishment, but for the long years of his work as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of colored people in church and school the finest specimens of English drama from Shakespeare down. It is fitting that in the sixty-seventh year of his life he should receive widespread acclaim for a role that typifies and completes his life work.

It is not often that the Committee's task is so easy. The Medal is given for a specific accomplishment or series of accomplishments. But the Committee wishes to avoid, on the one hand, the rewarding of a single act, which while meritorious, is not significant so far as the life and character of the recipient is concerned. And, on the other hand, the Committee does not wish to have the Medal simply commend a worthy life. In the case of Mr. Harrison, however, his most significant accomplishment has come as the culmination of a long life devoted to literature and the drama, and thus the object of the donor of the Medal is in his case most happily fulfilled.

The April CRISIS will have a picture of Mr. Harrison drawn from life by Laura Wheeler-Waring, together with some biographical material and matter concerning "The Green Pastures."

PICKENS

OUR William Pickens is fifty years of age. In these fifty years he has done some notable things. He has raised himself from the semi-peonage of an Arkansas plantation, to be a member of the Yale Phi Beta Kappa. As Dean in two Negro colleges, he has made his impress upon hundreds of young students. As Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, his voice has been heard, not simply in Chicago, but in New Orleans, not simply in New York, but in Texas, and in practically every state of the Union. He is a speaker with unusual gifts, in which humor and unanswerable logic are outstanding. He deserves another fifty years of effective work.

THE PROPORTION OF CHRISTIANS

IT is not often that it is possible to reduce practical Christianity to a statistical basis, and usually critics are satisfied in saying that most American Christians are hypocrites.

Once in a while it is possible to be more specific. In Detroit, Michigan, recently, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. headed a forward-looking Christian Conference. It was understood beforehand that there was to be no discrimination, on the part of the Hotel Book-Cadilac, against the thirty-five colored delegates, who were among the 800 attending.

There was discrimination and humilitating discrimination. The colored delegates protested and put the matter squarely up to the Christians. The Christians voted to "protest" but to continue their sessions at the Hotel.

Two hundred of the Christians, however, including the thirty-five colored delegates, withdrew and among these two hundred were Dean Charles W. Gilkey of the University of Chicago, J. M. Yard, Northwestern University, Dr. Reinhold Niebur of the Union Theological Seminary, Ray Campbell of Yale University and Sherwood Eddy.

It seems, therefore, fair to conclude that seventy-five per cent of these Christians were hypocrites but that the saving twenty-five per cent represented a level of education and social efficiency much higher than the average of the majority.

LIBERIA

SLAVERY in Liberia, slavery in the Belgian Congo, slavery in the British, French and Spanish Colonies of Africa, slavery in British Burma and in Latin America, are all detestable institutions which must be abolished and which have long affronted civilization.

But of all these cases of human slavery, Liberia is no more guilty than England and her case called for no flamboyant rhetoric from the Secretary of State.

First of all, just exactly what did the Commission find with regard to slavery in Liberia? Condensed, the findings are as follows:

1. Classic slavery with slave market and slave dealer no longer exists in Liberia.

2. Slavery as defined by the 1926 Anti-slavery Conference exists as tribal

domestic slavery and pawning.

3. Domestic slavery is discouraged by the government and the court frees such slaves.

4. Leading citizens do not participate in domestic slavery but they do take pawns and this system has been abused.

5. Forced labor has been used in Liberia for road construction, public buildings and porterage. This has involved intimidation and bad treatment. Also, in some cases, this labor has been diverted to private uses on the farms by government officials and private citizens.

6. Contract laborers have been shipped to Spanish and French colonies from Liberia and such labor has been recruited by criminal methods of compulsion and misrepresentation. Vice President Yancy and other high officials have sanctioned forced labor on the roads and the sale of contract labor.

Vice President Yancy was flagrantly guilty, but Yancy was not an Americo-Liberian but a native African tribesman, whose election to the Vice Presidency was especially hailed as a recognition of the native African in the political organization of the Liberians.

The system of "pawns" in Liberia is widespread and must be abolished; but it is primarily a method by which native children are adopted into civilized Liberian families for purposes of education, and it has resulted in such widespread inter-marriage between American Negroes and native Liberians that the line between the two groups is today almost fanciful.

The sale of Liberian labor to France and Spain is much more reprehensible but the responsibility rests on these countries and on Great Britain even more than on Liberia.

The pressure of France and Great Britain on Liberia in the last hundred years has resulted in theft of territory and financial cheating, nothing short of disgraceful. The French seized the land between the Cavalla and San Pedro Rivers by threat of force and the English seized the rich Kanre-Lahun District by a similar threat; and both of them cut off the immense hinterland to which the Liberian Government had every right. It was in vain that Liberia in 1892 appealed to the world.

Do not wrest our territory from us and hamper us in our operations, and then stigmatize the race with incapacity, because we do not work miracles. Give us a fair chance, and then if we utterly fail, we shall yield the point. We pray you, the civilized and Christian nations of the world, to use your influence in our behalf.

The "civilized and Christian" nations paid no attention and France and England persisted in the pressure put upon Liberia.

When English bankers loaned Liberia $500,000 in 1870, Liberia actually received less than $100,000, and yet is today paying interest on the original loan; and this tax burden has been an excuse for forced labor. She was similarly cheated by the Liberia Development Company, an English corporation, which began the rubber forest afterward bought up by Firestone.

It is unfortunate, that the Commission which investigated Liberia was presided over by an Englishman, and not by the impartial Swiss who was the first Chairman, and the misfortune is shown in some of the proposed remedies. It is quite English to demand white Commissioners in the interior of Liberia. It was the British who demanded the institution of a frontier force, which was at first under a white English Commander and was designed to carry out the same intimidation of the natives which is common among all such forces in French, English and Belgian colonies. The road program of Liberia, which has been the cause of a large part of the forced labor, was an attempt to bind together the native interior territories with the more civilized coast, and there is hardly a road in all Africa that has not been built by the same kind of forced labor.

Slavery, cruelty, forced labor, and pawning, all these Liberia has been guilty of. They must be abolished. But let us not forget that it was only last year, in the neighboring territory of British Sierra Leone, that public opinion in England forced the first step in the liberation of over two hundred thousand slaves and that no such step has been taken in the French Congo or in the South African diamond mines; and the so-called reforms in the Belgian Congo are based on continued forced labor. Carleton Beals in the *New Freeman* has revealed the wretched slavery in Venezuela at which the United States winks.

It is unfortunate that our militant Secretary of State can only see such slavery in the world as is unprotected by battleships and guns and paying investment.

BOOKS

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent writes to the Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.:

I am a Negro father, twenty-six years of age, and I am anxious to include in my library such books as my limited budget of $1 to $2 a week will allow. Although preference will be given to current literature, I want also to consider meritorious works of any date about the Negro or written by Negroes. In this way I am hoping within the next eight or ten years to possess a good collection of Negro literature. I assure you that any information you may give will be most gratefully appreciated.

The answer to this letter deserves to be broadcast. Here is a man of small income, who has got the vision to see that a sum between $12 and $25 a year will be well spent for books. He should not, of course, in his spending neglect the daily paper, the weekly paper and the monthly magazine. He must subscribe to one of the large colored weeklies and at least one colored magazine. Beside that, a weekly, like the *Nation* or *Literary Digest* and a monthly like the *American Mercury*, *Harpers'* or *The Forum* will give the necessary broad outlook of an American citizen.

In buying books, he must not neglect general literature; the Haldeman-Julius little Blue Books at five cents each, the Modern Library at 75 cents, and other volumes at $1 to $3 must be bought now and then.

But the specific quest is spending $12 to $25 a year for Negro literature. Some of these books are recently published, some can only be found in second-hand stores; but all are indispensable to a good Negro library. They can be bought gradually from year to year:

"The American Negro" published by the Annals of the American Academy
Balch's "Occupied Haiti"
Brawley's "The Negro in Literature and Art"
Buell's "Native Problem in Africa"
Bullock's "In Spite of Handicaps"
Chesnutt's Novels
Cullen's Poems
Du Bois' "Souls of Black Folk," "The Negro," "Darkwater"
Fauset's "For Freedom"
Jessie Fauset's Novels
Finot's "Race Prejudice"
Frobenius' "The Voice of Africa"
Henson's "The Negro Explorer at the North Pole"
Hill's "Toussaint L'Overture"
Hughes' Poems and "Not Without Laughter"
Ingram's "History of Slavery and Serfdom"
Johnson's Poems and "Black Manhattan"
Johnsons' Negro Spirituals
Nella Larsen's Novels
Leys' "Kenya"
Life of John Brown
Locke and Montgomery's "Negro Plays"
Locke and others, "The New Negro"
Lugard's "Tropical Dependency"
Lynch's "Facts of Reconstruction"
Mckay's Poems
Kelley Miller's "Race Adjustment"
Moton's "What the Negro Thinks"
Ovington's "Portraits in Color"
Olivier's "The Anatomy of African Misery" and "White Capital and Colored Labor"
Pickens' "Bursting Bonds"
Reuter's "American Race Problem"
Robeson's "The Life of Paul Robeson"
Simmons' "Men of Mark"
Spero and Harris' "The Negro Worker"
Starr's "Liberia"
Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
Toomer's "Cane"
Vandercook's "Black Majesty"
Washington's "Up from Slavery"
Wesley's "Negro Labor in the United States"
White's Novels and "Rope and Faggot"
Williams' "History of the Negro Race"
Wilson's "The Black Phalanx"
Woodson's "Negro Orators" and "The Negro in Our History"
Woolf's "Empire and Commerce in Africa"

Here are something over 60 volumes which should cost in all less than $150; or at $25 a year they could be bought in 6 years. After that, we shall have further valuable suggestions.

P. S. Have we made serious omissions already? If so, write us.

P. S. No. 2. THE CRISIS sells most of these books.

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The Crisis is happy to announce the beginning of its

ARTISTS' DIRECTORY

During the past months, we have unwillingly had to deny information to many schools, clubs and other organizations for names and addresses of recital artists because there was no information bureau where such requests might be referred.

In order to remedy this grave situation, The Crisis is initiating a direct link between the Negro artist and art patron through an Artists' Directory that will appear as a monthly feature. The "registration" of musicians, dramatic readers, lecturers and other artists is invited.

The Crisis is particularly fitted to render this important educational service because more than 800 schools and organizations are already included in our circulation. In addition, this office will continue its free information policy for the special benefit of Crisis readers.

The very low monthly fee for the cost of maintaining the new department will be $1. Classified listing in this Directory entitles the artist to space for name, address and telephone number.

THE CRISIS has previously supplied information about the following artists and is, therefore, extending them the courtesy of beginning our new ARTISTS' DIRECTORY.

Mrs. Maud Cuney-Hare, *pianist and lecturer.*
Mr. William Richardson, *baritone soloist*
Miss Marie Young, *pianist*
Mr. Louia Jones, *violinist*
Mr. N. W. Carter, *organist*
Mr. Justin Sandridge, *pianist*
Mr. Roland Hayes, *tenor soloist*
Mr. Paul Robeson, *actor and baritone soloist*
Miss Helen Hagan, *pianist*
Mr. Joseph H. Douglas, *violinist*
Mr. Richard Harrison, *dramatic reader and actor*
Mr. R. Nathaniel Dett, *orchestra conductor*
Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson, *pianist and soloist*
Mr. Taylor Gordon, *soloist*
Mr. Harry Burleigh, *soloist and lecturer*
Madam Lillian Evanti, *soprano soloist*
Miss Sonoma Talley, *pianist*
Mr. James Weldon Johnson, *lecturer and author*
Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, *contralto soloist*

Any inquiries in regard to these artists may be addressed to THE CRISIS.

HERE AND THERE AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS

Morgan College has recently inaugurated a series of lectures in which Biblical stories are presented in vivid sketches. Mr. Bliss Gorbush, Executive-Secretary of the Friends' Meeting of the school, and Chairman of the Baltimore Council of Religious Education gave the first talk of this lecture course.

At the January meeting of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, common objectives accepted by the faculty were: "The giving of such vocational training as will insure occupational efficiency and will contribute to successful participation in a given trade and to a secure economic position in the community."

A new departure was also made in the plan for rewarding both trade and academic work done in a subject by giving recognition for quality and quantity of work on the basis of the number of periods devoted to a course.

Mme. Hurd Fairfax has removed her studio from 136th Street, to the spacious quarters that were formerly the Music Study Club Studio, 2335 Seventh Avenue, Luther E. Jones, concert pianist and organist, is the new Director of musical activities.

A school of Dramatic Expression has been opened in New York by Mme. Oliver Ward Bushbanks, who was formerly Dramatic Director in the Chicago Evening and Summer schools, teacher of cultural poise and drama at the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House, Boston, Mass., and at the Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago. Mrs. Bushbanks is author of a book of poems, and of several plays. Her latest book "Driftwood" is soon to be published.

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